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The Freeman
A National Illustrated Colored Newspaper
And Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hand

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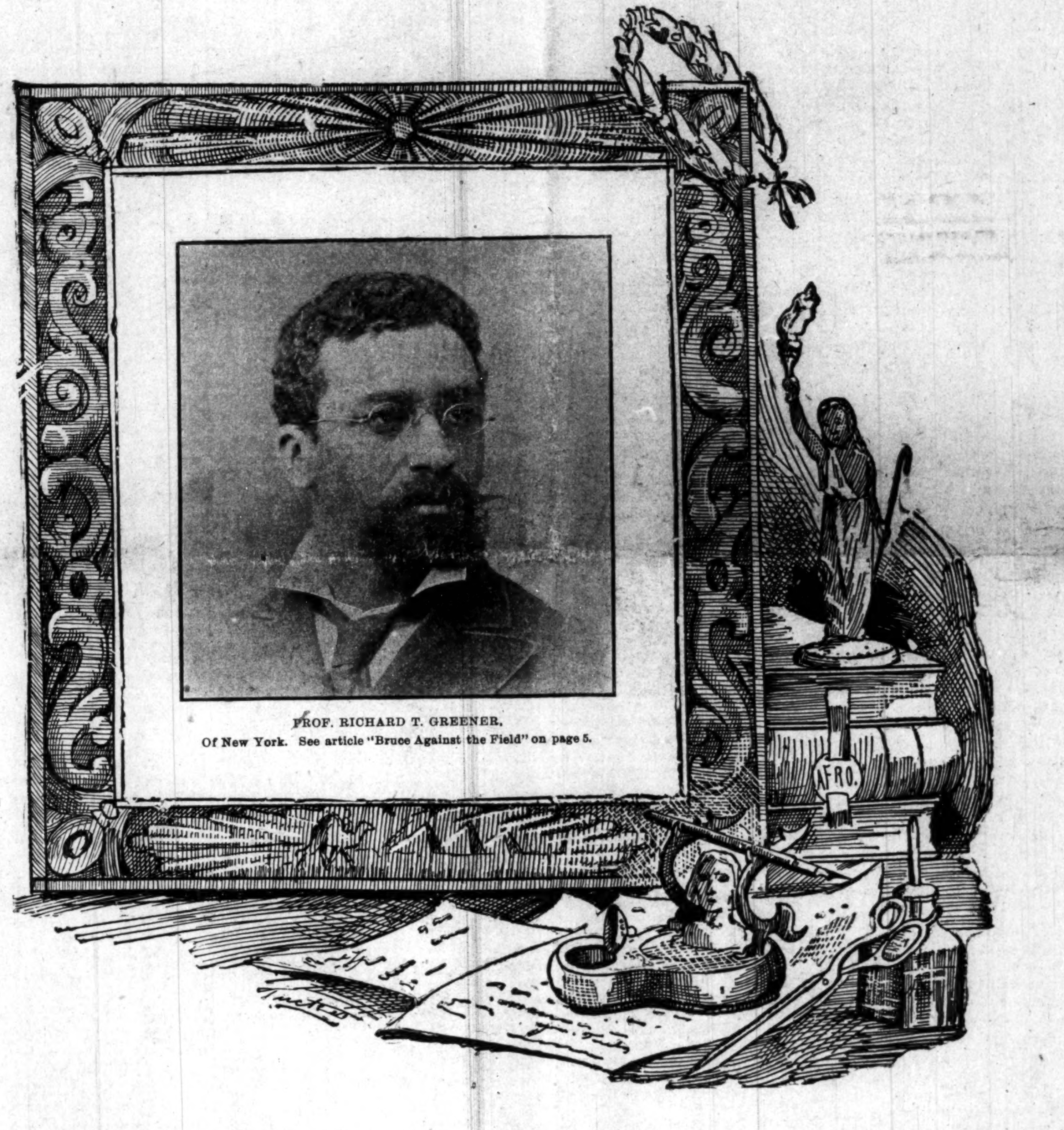


PROF. RICHARD T. GREENER.
Of New York. See article "Bruce Against the Field" on page 5.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK'S COMMENTS ON THE TOPICS AND

Doings of the Day From His Point of View—About Religion—Minds of One Thinking—An Educational Gem—Ignorance and Extravagance of Priestly Worship, Etc., Etc.

"Which way the subject theme may gang,
Let time or chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a song,
Or probably a sermon."

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

If the topics here presented this week do not come up to the expectation of the indulgent readers I am sure they will overlook all shortcomings when I state that I have just returned from a much needed two weeks' vacation. A time in which I spent, not in recreation, but a greatly needed rest, on which occasion I have entirely laid by my pen and forsaken all literary efforts. I certainly feel that I have been much benefited thereby. During my absence there have come to my sanctum many epistles from my readers, but none that have given me more food for thought and reflection than that signed by "L. H." Indianapolis, Ind. "L. H." wants to know if I am a church member and of what religious faith. She says that my writings seem to be of so tender a simplicity that it leads her to believe that I am not of the worldly. Such a question as that is certainly of so technical a nature that it causes a very queer sensation to steal over me, and consequently makes it a most ticklish one to answer, for in answering I fear that I shall become a shattered idol in the eyesight of my fair correspondent. If the writer means by church membership to be attached to some building of timber, brick or stone I answer quickly I am not. If to be religious means to go through the weird incantations of the mourners' bench, or seeking the hidden wilds of seclusion in prayer for the forgiveness of sin, again I answer I am not. And yet it is not of my nature to ridicule such procedure or claim that it is wrong, for if I did I would know not whereof I spoke. From the lisping of the Lord's Prayer at my parental knee I lay the foundation of my religion—a religion chiefly in the close study of human nature. My church is the world's stage, with nature's vast domain as its auditorium—the blue sky, the trees, the flowers, the green sward and the flitting, feathery songsters as its scenic settings, and the nations and races of the universe for its congregation. This religion teaches me that

"Poor, indeed. I must be if around me
I no ray of light and joy can throw;
If no silken cord of love hath bound me
To some little world through weal and woe.

If no dear eyes my fond love can brighten—
No fond voices answer to mine own,
If no brother's sorrow I can lighten
By daily sympathy and gentle tone."

And I find that little it cost in the giving. It also teaches me that it is my duty to learn something of everything and everything of something; and therefore, with this understanding, it has been my pleasure to listen to the preaching of Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll, to drink in the talks of the rankest agnostic and to listen to the wail of the atheist. But I am not a believer in the teachings of Mr. Ingersoll, neither am I an agnostic or an atheist. The changing of the seasons in their regularity; the going of the day and the coming of the night; the rising of the moon and the setting of the sun; the twinkling of Mars and Jupiter, of Venus and Saturn and all other heavenly planets; the realization that there is a today, a hope of there being a to-morrow and a vague knowledge of a yesterday; the vibration of earthquakes and occasional floods; the descending of rain, snow and sleet; the eclipse of moon and sun, all bespeak some Supreme Being—a ruler over all, who must control these mysterious workings of the universe. And as we must in our plain, every-day existence elect a President to be ruler of a nation, a Governor as head of the State, a mayor head of a municipality, a head to a police board and a president of the board of aldermen—why, then, should I doubt a Heavenly King over all?

That I am not what "L. H." would probably like to have me be is owing to that mysterious, irresistible something that keeps hundreds of thousands of others back from its realization; that kept thousands on thousands back until they had attained to the ages of twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and many gray haired, who wondered when it was all over with that it had not been embraced before. That I should like to realize this crowning glory is an acknowledged truth, but that it is not still stands unexplainable as it has ages upon ages. The future, "L. H.," can and will right all things. And so, in conclusion, let me state that while I am not a saint, neither am I an unpardonable sinner. I ever live under the knowledge that I could be better than what I am, and yet (with apologies to the immortal author of "Thanatopsis) I strive to

"So live that when my summons come to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
I shall go, not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and sooth'd
By an unfaltering trust, approach my grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Strange isn't it, how two peoples minds will often travel in the same channel? In The Freeman's issue of July 3rd. I gave a few lessons in philosophy and mathematics as follows: "No. 1—$300 at $3.75 per ton will purchase 80 tons of coal, to be delivered to 80 families who will be suffering from the severe cold next winter. No. 2—$300 when the thermometer is sizzling at blood heat this summer would purchase ice for 150 families for two months. No. 3—$300 at $10 per month would save just thirty families from eviction into the streets. No. 4—$300 at $2 per pair would purchase 150 pairs of shoes for the shoeless poor. No. 5—$300 at $19 per suit would purchase thirty suits of clothes to cover the nakedness of the poor. In the New York World of July 9th. appeared the following editorial: "By sending $100 to the Evening World's Sick Babies' Fund, Col. John Jacob Astor invested in: Item No. 1—One hundred rays of sunshine through the gloom of poverty. Item No. 2—One hundred anxious mothers hearts relieved. Item No. 3—One hundred suffering mites of humanity soothed. Item No. 4—One hundred childish wails of pain changed to laughter. Item No. 5—One hundred smiles dancing in rainbow colors across the tears of wan little cheeks.

For several issues the newspapers devoted to the race in New York City has teemed with column after column of news descriptive of the pleasant journey of the president of the Woman's Union on her way to the "Golden Gate." But still, "nary" a line in reference to the suffering Negro poor of the city. The $300 has been spent, but who is the gainer thereby, the suffering poor in whose interest the president and her organization is supposed to be working, or the railroad company? Surely this is not a hard conundrum to guess.

The following article was clipped from the New York Times of May 5, with the intention of quoting it in my topics in The Freeman of the 15th, but in some manner or other it was mislaid; but as the saying is "that its never too late to do good;" I reprint it now because I have not noted its re-production in The Freeman and because I consider it a gem: "Harvard students, unlike the cadets at Annapolis, do not fall into hysterics of indignation at the idea of sharing their educational advantages with a colored man. Indeed, the Harvard boys have had considerable experience with associates more or less nearly black and have never felt themselves to be in the slightest degree contaminated. The first colored man to win a Harvard degree was a member of the class of 1870. After that several Negroes took special courses, but none was graduated until 1890. In that year representatives of the race made so good a showing that one colored man after another entered the University until there are now six of them on the rolls. The most prominent is Frank R. Stewart, who was prepared at Phillips-Exeter and won recognition both for scholarship and as a debator. He was graduated last year, 'cum laude,' and is now in the Law school and president of Harvard Forum. In the present senior class there are three colored members. One of them, W. Taylor B. Williams, a Virginian, took two prizes while at Phillips-Andover, and has maintained a high standing in the University. He will probably, after graduation, join Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. In the same class is Eugene M. Gregory, of Bordentown, N. J., who, besides being well up in his studies and a good debater, has won considerable reputation as a ball player. The third colored senior is Napoleon Bonaparte Marshall. To some fame as a debater he adds more as an athlete and especially as a quarter-mile runner. In the Freshman class are Joseph Howard Lee, who was a substitute on the 'Varsity football team last fall and is also a tennis player of note, and John Taylor Williams, of Frankfort, Ky. The only difficulty these men experience at Harvard is that due to lack of funds and the necessity most of them have been under of getting scholarships, may account in part for their industry and success as students. They are not 'ostracized' in any way, and it is probably harder at present for a poor white boy to get an education at Harvard than it is for a black one, because sympathy is always more easily enlisted in behalf of the latter. The ambitious Negro has his way paid through Hampton, goes from there to one of the New England academies, where he finds many friends, and has not nearly so much trouble in college as people imagine."

A good motto—"Let your thoughts be acts, your theories institutions and your volitions events."

"'Tis strang! 'Tis passing strange, and all the more's the pity, while strange 'tis true;" that we are so apt to ridicule and condone the Catholics in their religious devotion to Priest and Pope; when we ourselves are devoted worshippers of our ministers. She was a hard working soul—a cook in a private family. Her wages were $16 per. month, and there must be some truth to this—for she told it herself. One cold bitter winter's Sunday she came into our home carrying a basket filled with the most lucious fruit, at a time too when fruit is most costly. She admitted it had cost her $3, and that she was taking it to Brother ——, pastor of the —— Baptist church, who was waxing fat on a princely salary of $1.500 per year. I felt it my duty to censure her for such extravagance and ignorance, at which she grew indignant to boiling heat as follows: "Well! I guess I can do as I choose with my own money. I felt that I ought to show Brother —— a little favor, so I am going to take him this basket of fruit, and if the cost was $5 he could have it just the same." Well, I wasn't thunder struck for I had met with hundreds of such cases before. Yet, still I say "'tis strange, 'tis passing strange, and all the more's the pity, while being strange I have to record the fact of its being true."

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.
New York City, N. Y.

Visited the Parish Prison.

New Orleans, La., Special.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., Bro. S. G. Douglass and J. W. Wade, accompanied by S. A. Miller, visited the parish prison. Mr. Douglass, in persuance to his weekly visits for devotional purposes, opened the divine service by singing the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," followed with prayer by Bro. C. Brooks. Scripture lesson and sermon from 8th chapter and 26th verse of Romans, by J. W. Wade. S. A. Miller, the accomplished young medical student, took an active part in the services, and took notes of the proceedings. Rev. S. G. Douglass has organized a church in the prison, consisting solely of its inmates, with C. Brooks, D. Ambros and J. Page as deacons. This young minister is a worthy worker, and his future will no doubt be strewn with flowers. The Old Folks' Home of the A. M. E. church, a nice, new structure given by the Lafon fund as a donation, is occupied by old and helpless people of that denomination. This home is a credit both to the donor and to the church.

Hamilton Happenings.

Hamilton, O., Special.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Lockland, paid Mrs. Alfred a flying visit Sunday. Mrs. Kimmond's two nieces, of Cincinnati, are visiting her for a short while. Mrs. Alexander, of Chestnut street, is ill. Rev. Ross preached an eloquent sermon Sunday night. George W. Hotsell, wife and daughter, Miss Iva B. Robertson and Miss Iva Stowe, all of Daytan, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coleman. Miss Alice Davison has returned home to Indianapolis. Mrs. Nellie Works, who she was visiting, returned with her for a short stay.

OUR RELATIONS TO LABOR.

WHAT SHALL BECOME OF THE NEGRO IF HE IS DENIED THE

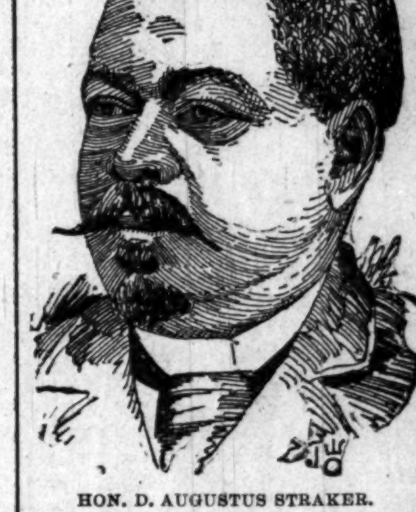
Equal Opportunity to Labor on Account of His Race and Color?—The Employment of Negroes in the South is Food for Thought.

EDITOR FREEMAN.

The recent employment of Negroes in the cotton mills of a factory in Charleston, S. C., also in Fulton, Ga., and the expulsion of the same in the latter place by demand of the "strikers," all give rise to new thoughts and contemplation upon the oft-discussed topic, the "Negro problem." It will, upon investigation, be seen that these two questions are corelated. Indeed, the Negro problem, as it is seen in the light of the Negro's relation to labor, is only one of the features of the labor problem, and never will the labor problem in this country be fully settled until the Negro problem, in this respect, is also settled. They cannot be divorced except by force. The rights which belong to the one class belong to the other. They are the rights of man, and not of race, creed, color nor condition. The labor question is nothing more nor less than the social effort to adjust capital to labor, or, in other words, that the producing power shall have a a relatively fair value in compensation for its product. This difference has existed in the ages past, while the few governed the many, and governments were not by the people, nor for the people. But the spread of education among the masses have opened the eyes of the once ignorant laborer. The laws of political economy and economics in every respect have been the study of the artisan as well as the college professor; hence the laborer, knowing his rights as producer, dares demand them. If this view was taken of the frequent strikes less acrimony would occur between employers and employes. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per day as the income on the dividend declares Mr. Rockefeller on his stock in the "oil trust." and his refusing to assent to an equitable assessment of his property in New York, explains capital's arrogance. It is made, accumulated and hoarded. The vast amount of wealth owned by such men divides the human family in feeling and condition as the night the day, and emphasizes poverty and produces discontent. It creates a new class, such as Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," describes as follows:

"We are forming an aristocracy—not a gratia-Dei nor a jure divino, but a de-facto upper stratum of being which floats over the turbid waves of common life as the iridiscent film you may have seen spreading over the water about our wharves—very splendid, though its origin may have been tar, tallow, train oil."

But I am not going to write an essay on capital and labor; I only desire to call attention to the (what seems to me) crisis in the solution of the "Negro Problem." It is this: What shall become of the Negro when he is denied the equal opportunity to labor? What place in civilization will he occupy when well nigh every avenue to labor is denied him on account of his race and color? It has been said that he is not a skilled laborer. and that only as a planter of cotton is he fitted for in the South; yet we all know that as a slave he was taught to work in stone and in marble, in bronze and in brass, and in all the arts of manual and industrial life. Had not Captain Robert Smalls been a skilled pilot he could not have taken the steamer "Planter" out of the Rebel navy into the Union navy. The edifices built by the Negro slave in the South are numerous. It is evident, then, that the denial of us to work is not on account of our unfitness, but because of prejudice. We are told that politics is not our sphere, and men are saying that the Negro Problem is to be solved along the lines only of manual industrial labor, and women, too as men who assume leadership say that an educated domestic should be the high aim of most of our women.



HON. D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER.

Is not such teaching dangerous when not taken in consideration with human rights, the

Continued on Fourth Page.

AS TO SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS

THE RAPE QUESTION VIEWED BY A NEGRO OBSERVER.

The Frequent Outrages Committed in the South are by White Men in Disguise—Negroes are Lynched for the Slightest Offense or Charge.

If credence is given to the average newspaper reports of rape in the South, then we must confess that the Southern Negro is more vicious and brutal than his Northern brother. Knowing the South and its people as we do, we do not believe that there are any purer creatures on earth than the Southern white women. Their environments through ten generations have conduced to make them the product of the most pronounced type of female chastity on the face of the earth to-day. What the most pious precepts on feminine virtue failed to accomplish, the iron-clad law of anti-marriage has riveted. This, coupled with the influence of public sentiment upon the doctrine of "social equality," has probably given the South the advantage of producing the purest white women now living.

What about the Southern Negro? The same influence which have produced this grand crop of pure women have instilled into the Southern Negro a peculiar awe with respect to white women that makes him exceedingly shy. The Southern white women is less easily approached than those of the North, and the Southern Negro is less liable to make advances than Northern Negroes. Now we conclude that the frequent rapes committed in the South are by white men in disguise. We have no right to believe that the Southern white men are angels or saints. The variegated condition of the color of this Afro-American race is not the result of the union of black men with white women. But the presence of the mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons is in evidence. Somebody is responsible. Who is it?

The situation with reference to lynching and rape is truly alarming at present. Negroes are being lynched for every conceivable crime whenever a white person is the least concerned. Nothing is being done to stop it. It is the babble of fools to argue that the only thing for which men are lynched in the South is committing rape, and that the only victims are Negroes. They began by lynching Negroes for the crime of rape, and since they always go unwhipped of justice, they now lynch them for anything they please. The mob seeing that it holds the civil law in defiance, now proceed to lynch white men. At first the mob went at mid-night with a mask; now it goes at mid-day unmasked. At first they went secretly with every precaution to conceal its movements and to shield the identity of its members; now the mob, through its leader, a well known citizen, notifies the sheriff that they are in search of blood. One mob recently, under the guise of a posse, applied to the governor for blood hounds to hunt down a fleeing Negro, and received the cheering (?) news by wire that the dogs would be forthcoming. Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, has just offered a heavy reward for the apprehension of the lynchers of Dr. Ryder of that state. He has even offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of any one interfering in the capture of the lynchers. But Dr. Ryder was a white man. Mob law is supreme to-day, and those rewards are not worth the paper they are written on.

Strange to say, there are some few educated Negroes, who, in order to be dubbed "good niggers" by white men, will side with them on this question. I am told that the Baptist preacher Stokes, of Montgomery, Ala., who was the cause of the sensational tragedy in Dexter Avenue church on the 28th ult., is a man above the ordinary intelligent Negro. He is reported as stating substantially that white men were justified in lynching a rapist. All honor to the lamented Editor R. H. Patterson who resented such statements. "Behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth."

Editor Patterson died a martyr; the Baptist church in Montgomery is split asunder; the Negro population in that city is doubtless divided into clans, and some prominent Negro preachers are in jail. Rev. Stokes, doubtless, won some empty glory and gained some cheap notoriety among the whites of Montgomery by his published interview in the New York Sun, but he did a very silly thing. Lyching is never justifiable. The sudden killing of one man by another, may, under numerous conditions, be justifiable, but the violent slaughter of one man by a band of 50 or 500 men is never, under any circumstances, justifiable in the eyes of christian civilization.

J. A. JONES.

Fayetteville, Tenn.

The Golden Anchor.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Special.

Mrs. Precilla Jackson and Hattie Moore, nee Hoston, of Birmingham are visiting friends in the city. H. A. Barnes returned home Sunday morning from Cincinnati, where he has been studying music. The City Literary is making steady progress with its efficient leaders and good attendance of members, who are present at each meeting, and all who wish to enjoy a good program of music, recitations, debates, etc., every Monday evening, are cordially invited to attend. Watt Perdue, of Birmingham, and Miss Susie Morrison, of this city, were married the 5th inst., at the African Baptist church. The happy couple were made one beneath the Golden Anchor, Rev. W. C. Bradford officiating.

Evening of Progressive Whist.

Montreal, Canada, Special.

The Morning Whist club has most of its members still at home, and their gatherings are exceptionally enjoyable. A very successful evening of progressive whist was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank on Friday, the 6th inst. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collie, of St. Augustine, Fla.; Mrs Mason, Mrs. Crutchfield, Miss Lillie Medley, Messrs. Stewart, Geo Smith and others Services at Desrivers Street Mission church last Sabbath was well attended. Rev. R. Holden, pastor of the B. M. E. church of Lindon, Ont., was appointed by Bishop C. S. Washington successor to Rev. R. C. Brown. Rev. Holden is an intelligent man, and comes well recommended. He says his ambition is to teach his people to love one another and become more united. Among some of the summer visitors in the city are Dr. B Motley, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Collie, St. Augustine, Fla.; Mrs Hill, St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Ike Collins, of Toronto. Miss Mayble Mason left last week for a two weeks visit at St. Paul, Minn. The members of the Olympia Bicycle club anticipate giving a swell picnic at Back river soon. John Hushfield is out again after two weeks illness. There was a gay party of cyclists out on a lark last Monday night. Geo. Smith left last week for Vancouver, B. C. Mrs. Johnson, mother of Mrs. Henry Barber, is very ill at her home on Berry street. Read The Freeman, the best colored paper published.

A Cottage Party.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Special.

Mrs. Francis Ferguson died last Monday night. Funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Jones, assisted by Rev. Wm. Collier of the Baptist church. A delightful Cottage party was given at the home of Mrs. Lottie Cobbs last Saturday night by the Sunday school of the A. M. E church. The following committee served: Misses Cora Buchanan, Mattie Hatcher, Messrs. Henry Woodard, Jas. Robinson and Willie Jones. Communion was observed at the A. M. E. church last Sunday night. A large congregation was in attendance and the church seemed to be spiritually alive. Dell Ransaw, the popular lady's man, will be married soon. Mrs. Viney McGaw is proving quite an efficient superintendent at the A. M. E. Sunday school. James Bonner has received his pension, amounting to about $250. He is now happy. Solon McGaw, the inventor, is still at work on different patents. Mrs. Icy Buchanan visited her daughter at Winchester last week. Get The Freeman either from Willie Commons' grocery or from Willie Jones. Alfred Askins gave a picnic last Saturday at a grove five miles from town. Rev. Wm. Porter will give a Sunday school picnic for Merry's Chapel to-day. Prof. J. A. Jones has been invited to speak. Don't borrow The Freeman; buy it.

Memorial Exercises

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.

The memorial exercises of Rev. M. Vann, at the Baptist church, were well attended, and were greatly enjoyed. Several of the teachers were in town last Saturday. The first monthly rhetorical exercises of the public school were a success. Several parents and friends attended. Misses Theora McKinney and Blanche Hart have returned from a visit to the Centennial. Stanley Davis and Emus Cannon have gone to the Centennial. Dr. Wm. Key spent a few days here last week. He has sold his educated horse for $10,000, and has signed a contract to exhibit the horse six months in New York City at a handsome salary. Thomas Connon, of Chicago, is here visiting his parents. Rev. Knight has been elected pastor of the Baptist church and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. It is rumored that Dr. V. D. Turner is to be a member of the new Pension board at this place. We hope it is well found. It is said that we are to have a library and reading room soon. J. C. McAdams, Esq., delivered an address at Miss Beatrice Trail's picnic last Saturday. Miss Mary T. Crowell gave a grand barbecue at Unionville last Saturday, at which Rev. B. A. J Nixon delivered an address.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

AN INDICTMENT.

Low browed woman that stole my love,
  Fairer than I, less true,
You fooled him first with your wily tongue
  And your eyes' deceitful blue.

You looked in his till you made him swear
  His first love was all a dream,
While you let him toy with your yellow hair
  And bask in your smile's false gleam.

Welladay for your eyes so bright!
  Weeping has made mine dim.
You would smile on, though he lay in his grave—
  I could have died for him.

—Hartford Times.

LINCOLN'S CHIDING.

His Gentle Reproof In Reply to General Hunter's Ugly Letter.

Another remarkable evidence of the great kindliness of heart of Abraham Lincoln has been brought to light in the form of a long lost letter which the martyred president wrote to General Daniel Hunter in 1861.

General Hunter was in command of the department of Kansas at the time this particular letter was written. It seems he considered himself dishonored by an appointment to the rather obscure military post, and he wrote to the president protesting against it. Lincoln's characteristic reply was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.

Major General Hunter:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 23d is received, and I am constrained to say it is difficult to answer so ugly a letter in good temper. I am, as you intimate, losing much of the great confidence I placed in you, not from any act or commission of yours touching the public service up to the time you were sent to Leavenworth, but from the flood of grumbling dispatches and letters I have seen from you since. I knew you were being ordered to Leavenworth at the time it was done, and I aver that, with as tender a regard for your honor and your sensibilities as I had for my own, it never occurred to me that you were being "humiliated, insulted and disgraced," nor have I up to this day heard any intimation that you have been wronged coming from any one but yourself. No one has blamed you for the retrograde movement from Springfield, nor for the information you gave General Cameron, and this you could readily understand if it were not for your unwarranted assumption that the ordering to Leavenworth must necessarily have been done as a punishment for some fault. I thought then, and I think yet, the position assigned to you is as responsible and as honorable as that assigned to Buell—I know that General McClellan expected more important results from it. My impression is that at the time you were assigned to the new western department it had not been determined to replace General Sherman in Kentucky, but of this I am not certain, because the idea that a command in Kentucky was very desirable, and one in the farther west undesirable, had never occurred to me. You constantly speak of being placed in command of only 3,000. Now, tell me, is not this mere impatience? Have you not known all the while that you are to command four or five times that many?

I have been and am sincerely your friend, and if as such I dare to make a suggestion I would say you are adopting the best possible way to ruin yourself. "Act well your part. There all the honor lies." He who does something at the head of one regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of 100. Your friend as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

Nothing could have been better calculated to allay the feelings of personal wrong which must have possessed Hunter at the time. That he thought so himself is shown by the following words, written by the dissatisfied general on the big yellow envelope in which the letter had been sent:

"The president's reply to my 'ugly letter.' This lay on his table a month after it was written, and when finally sent was by a special conveyance, with the direction that it was only to be given to me when I was in a good humor."—New York Sun.

A Novel Bridge at Rouen.

This novel engineering work is called a "pont transbordeur" and is designed to fulfill all the purposes of a bridge, while it will offer no obstruction to the passage of ships with towering masts. On each side of the river will be erected a small Eiffel tower, about 170 feet in height, and these towers will be joined at the top by a latticework bridge upon which lines of rails will be laid. On these rails will run a skeleton platform, which can be pulled from side to side by the agency of steam or electricity. From this platform, which will be 160 feet above the quays, will depend steel wire ropes, which will support at the level of the river banks a slung carriage large enough to accommodate a tram car full of passengers, besides other vehicles.

It is intended that this novel form of bridge shall be in connection with the tram system at both sides of the river, so that passengers can be carried across the river without leaving their seats in the cars. The work of building the towers has already been commenced, and it is expected that the bridge will be open for traffic in 18 months' time. It is said that the only contrivance bearing any resemblance to this "pont transbordeur" is in operation at Bilbao.—Chambers' Journal.

The Colored Deacon's Figurative Prayer.

A white minister, after conducting services at a colored church, asked an old deacon to lead in prayer. The brother in black offered a fervent appeal for the white brother and said: "O Lord, gib him de eye ob de eagle det he spy out sin afar off. Put his hands to de gospel plow. Tie his tongue to de line ob truth. Nail his ear to de gospel pole. Bow his head way down between his knees and his knees way down in some lonesome, dark and narrer valley where prayer is much wanted to be made. 'Noint him wid be kerosene ile of salvashon and sot him on fire."—Roanoke News.

Discovery of Sulphur Mines.

It is said that the sulphur mines near Buckley, Wash., were discovered by a camper, whose fire on a rock gave rise to such fumes that he was forced to move a long distance to escape suffocation.

Within the last decade the population of Europe has increased by about 30,000,000, of whom Russia contributed 12,510,000 and France only 67,000.

In a Sydney newspaper lately there was this advertisement: "Wanted, a man able to teach French and the piano and to look after a bull."

Do Not Borrow
FROM YOUR NEIGHBORS BUT
SEND US $1.50
AND WE WILL SEND YOU
THE FREEMAN
FOR ONE YEAR.

Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youths,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Departments—Literary, Industrial, Agricultural, Military. Both sexes admitted. Trades taught. $6 a month covers all expenses. Home for training small children will be opened in the fall. Write for circular of information.
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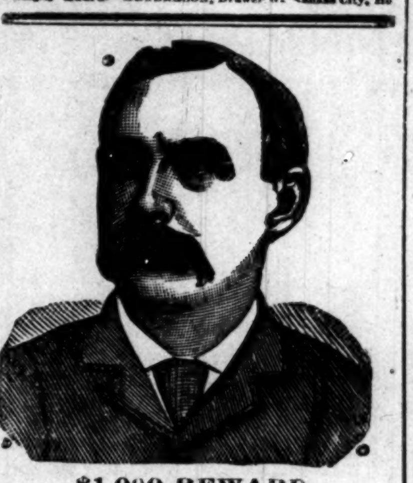

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Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicted; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting in sense as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Ave.; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once.
Sincerely, Albert Ayers,
2937 Atlantic Ave.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now. came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do.
Sincerely, Mrs. Barrett,
121-23rd Street.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to understand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good. It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself. I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient's hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at one what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truely and and heartily recommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind, Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn,

Dr. Shea can show thousands such as the above.

DR. SHEA

has been carefully educated in the Homoepathic and Electric Schools of Medicine. His success is wonderful in curing paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Constipation, Ague, Dypepsia, Tape Worms, Liver Complaints, Deafness, Catarrh, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Heart Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of Women and Children, Fits, Kidney Disease, and all strange mysterious diseases which others don't understand. All diseases, no matter what they be. Nothing but honorable treatment. He can and will honestly tell you if you can be cured. Has all new remedies and new success. Has an ample experience in public hospital and private clinics. No trifling with human life. Call at once. Do not delay. Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a registered physician. A new remedy for rheumatism just discovered not a linament. Hopeless cases and those that others cannot cure solicited to call. Fat folks thin, the childless made parents. All letters must contain $1.00, two stamps, age, lock of hair. Charges for medical treatment only. Closed Sundays. Mention this paper.

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SHORTHAND BY MAIL Thoroughly taught by reporters. Best standard system. Terms reasonable. Catalogue and first lesson free. JOHN G. HENDERSON, Principal, POTT'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE WILLIAMSPORT, PA. Mention The Freeman.

The Eureka Pile Remedy Relieves instantly and cures thoroughly (in two to four days) External Piles. Sent for 50 cents to any address. A. RAFFENSPERGER, Springfield, Ohio. Mention The Freeman.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FREEMAN

Is the Leading Negro Journal. It is a real newspaper. No expense is spared in producing it. It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. Always reliable. Its aim is to publish all the news possible.

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Is not only a National paper, but a historical paper, with sketches and articles from the pen of our best educated men. Its sentiment went down into the French prison to the consolation of the Hon. John L. Waller.

When you support The Indianapolis Freeman

you are supporting a paper that is pleading for justice and liberty for 10,000,000 Negroes in America, This is an oppressed race as far as justice and the rights of citizens are concerned, and The Freeman is doing more to create sentiment in the Negro's behalf than any other Negro paper in the United States.

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1896. "BUSINESS, WEALTH AND RACE UNITY." 1897.
(BUSINESS CIRCULAR NO. 86.)
Supreme Board of Directors of the I. S. D. C.
—OFFICE OF THE I. S. D. C.—
MOST SUPREME
GRAND MASTER MERCHANT
172 SUMPTER STREET,
Brooklyn, New York. June 12, 1897.

To the Progressive Colored People of the United States, Greeting:

We wish to respectively announce to you that on February 12, 1896, (Lincoln's Birthday) a National Secret Society or order of Colored Merchants and buyers was duly organized, known as the

Invincible Sons and Daughters of Commerce.

The Members of the I. S. D. C. are pledged and duly sworn to purchase all their goods from

Colored Merchants and Shop Keepers,

When said merchants and shop keepers are members of the Order, also to start stores in locations where there are none kept or owned by colored people.

The Supreme Board of Stockholders Loans Lodges

MONEY TO START STORES,

YOU CANNOT BECOME NON-FINANCIAL AS IN THE OLD SOCIETIES. For every cent you put in your lodge you get a part of it back. The I. S. D. C., is NOT A DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY, BUT ONE TO BENEFIT YOU WHILE YOU LIVE, not after death, although we bury our dead. We differ from the old societies. Their motto is: "We care for the sick and bury the dead."

We believe that the key to wealth is BUSINESS. We believe that the key to business is RACE UNITY. We believe that the key to the so-called Negro problem are BUSINESS, WEALTH and RACE UNITY. We believe that race unity along the avenues of Business and Commerce will open to us all the gateways to true and full fledged American citizenship and have, therefore organized the I. S. D. C., with the hope and belief that its membership will soon include every progressive colored man, woman and child in the United States.

215 subordinate lodges, "Family Leagues," "Housewives and Daughters Circles," "State Boards of Directors," one Junior Merchant Club, (boys; two "Little Mother's Lodge," and one "Merchant's Commandery," uniformed rank; have been set apart in the following States, to wit: Texas, Alabama, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois, Massachusetts and California, with all the rights, signs, grips, degrees, pass-words, etc., of the order of I. S. D. C.

OUR MOTTO:

"We care for the well and raise the living." You can belong to as many other societies or orders as you wish as the I. S. D. C. does not conflict with any of them. You can be of any religious or political faith. You are obliged to eat and wear clothes, why not buy from yourself? Why not save half your earnings? The I. S. D. C. intends to keep within the order the thousands of dollars spent yearly for food and clothing and invest the profits of the same in paying real estate, stocks, government bonds, business, commerce, etc., by simply buying from its own branch stores.

For further information as to membership or applications for state jurisdiction, Boss Merchants Degree, Family Leagues, Uniform Degrees and Junior Merchants (boys) address (with two cent stamp) Augustus M. Hodges, 172 Sumpter street, Brooklyn N. Y.

N. B. As we mean business, no notice will be taken of letters without return postage.

Yours for race unity,
AUGUSTUS M. HODGES,
Most Supreme Grand Master Merchant.
FRANK FRY, Bivens, Tenn.,
Deputy Master Merchant.
GEORGE P. ISSACS, Brenbam, Tex.,
Supreme Senior Vice Merchant,
L. L. JACKSON, Hattiesburg, Miss.,
Supreme Junior Vice Merchant.
ATTEST: GEORGE A. CORPREW,
Most Supreme Grand Book-keeper.
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FLORIDA SEAL

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We greet the Spring with a full and complete stock—the very choicest assortment of

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits.

Men's Suits and Overcoats—Suits, $5.00 to $20.00; Overcoats, $6.00 to $20.00. Our 4-button Sacks are beauties.

Confirmation Suits $6 and Upwards.

A GREAT LINE OF BICYCLE SUITS

From $4.00 to $12.00. Golf Pants of the latest novelties, in Cassimeres, Cheviots, Fancy Checks, Etc., Etc.

BOY'S KNEE PANTS SUITS.

These Suits were bought of Hipple, Tillard & Runk, of New York, at 60 cents on the dollar.

Mothers should not fail to see the bargains. $4.00 Suits at $2.68; $5.00 Suits at $3.38; $8.00 Suits at $5.38.

ORIGINAL - EAGLE,
5 and 7 West Washington Street.

BROCK'S LITERARY LEAVES.

SOME PROSE AND VERSE FROM THE PEN OF NEGRO WRITERS.

Notes from Magazines and Newspapers—Aspirations of Afro-American Maidens—A Few Inkings and Thinklings.

"No more can he whose mind
Joys in the muses, hold from that delight,
When nature and his full thoughts bid him
write." —[Beaumont.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

It was about a century ago that Phillis Wheatley, of Boston, Mass., a young African slave girl electrified the people by her poetical genius and wonderful imaginative power. She struck the key-note in verse for the race, and while there are numerous aspirants for the fame which she acquired, it is doubtful if there is a race writer in song to-day that comes nearer to her perfection except it be Paul Laurence Dunbar, of Dayton, Ohio. There is a simplicity and pathos about this writers work that makes one feel in the lines of an old couplet that—

"Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound"

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1872, and began writing for publication at the age of twelve years, both verses and stories. At school he had a special aptitude for literary studies and a corresponding dislike for mathematics; and enjoys the distinction of being the first and only colored student to be elected to the presidency of the school literary, the "Philomathean," and to be editor-in-cheif of the school journal; graduating '91 as class poet. He first came into special notice from the reading of a poem "The Ole Tunes" before the Western Association of Writers which was meeting at Dayton, and so favorably was it received, that a notice in regard to it in the Indianapolis Journal was copied in many of the leading papers throughout the country. At nineteen he began to write syndicate stories, and simultaneously with these, poems of his appeared in the Chicago Record. Much of his work has appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Louisville Courier-Journal, Atlanta Constitution, Boston Transcript, Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Chicago News and Inter-Ocean, Detroit Free Press and News Tribune, Indianapolis News, Munsey's Magazine, Independent (N. Y.), and Century Magazine which has been rather widely copied by other publications. Not alone in America has Mr. Dunbar's work won public approval and editorial comment but in Scotland the native heath of Burns, and at Glasgow especially, poems of his have been published and gained the same verdict.

Although widely noted for his literary acheivements, be also has some distinction as a reciter. He recited several times at the Congress of the World's Fair, Chicago, and read the ode on Negro Day. In his Negro dialect he always makes it his steadfast aim to show the better side of the Negro character and to exploit his humor without making it ridicule.

No poem I think will better serve to illustrate the work of this writer than his memoriam to Frederick Douglass, and of which lack of space will only allow me to print the last two stanzas:

We weep for him, but we have touched his hand,
And felt the magic of his presence nigh,
The current that he sent thro'out the land,
The kindling spirit of his battle-cry
O'er all that holds us we shall triumph yet
And place our banner where his hopes were set!

Oh. Douglass, thou hast passed beyond the shore,
But still thy voice is ringing o'er the gale!
Thou'st taught thy race how high her hopes may soar
And bade her seek the heights and never fail.
She will not fail, she heeded thy stirring cry,
She knows thy guardian spirit shall be nigh,
And rising from beneath the chast'ning rod,
She stretches out her bleeding hands to God!

In a piece of verse which he styles "Life," he paints us this bit of pathetic nature:

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double;
And that is life.

A crust and a corner that love makes precious,
With the smile to warm and the tears to refresh us;
And joys seem sweeter when cares come after
And a moan is the finest of foils for laughter;
And that is life.

It was in December 1892, that Mr. Dunbar published at his own expense his first collection of verse—a modest little book under the caption of "Oak and Ivy." But it was only recently that he really came prominently before the public in another modest attempt—"Majors and Minors." William Dean Howells, author and critic, learning for the first time that these fugutive pieces of verse, were the work of a Negro, became interested in him, so much so, that he not only wrote a criticism of the work, but a preface to a more pretentious volume—"Lyrics of Lowly Life," which was published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Dunbar is at present traveling through Europe where he is giving readings from his own works under the management of Major Pond.

⁂

Probably the youngest writer in the field of Negro pen-wielders is Miss Alice Ruth Moore, formerly a young school teacher, of New Orleans, La., but now a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Moore who is barely out of her teens, is a versatile writer, poetess, musician, and as a writer has said of her, that her French is as musical and her personality quite as charming and attractive as the best Creole types, around which have clustered so much delightful romance and poetry. She is one of the associate editors of the Woman's Era, Boston, Mass.; Editor of the Woman's Department of the Journal of the Lodge, New Orleans, La., and a contributor to nearly all of the leading race papers.

In a collection of prose and verse entitled—"Violets and Other Tales," a dainty and delicate little book which she brought out long ago, we find her at all times terse, touching and brilliant, and from beginning to end we are regaled in the atmosphere of a most cultivated mind. In "Farewell" she certainly gives us a choice bit of verse:

Farewell, sweetheart, and again farewell;
To-day we part, and who can tell
If we shall e'er again
Meet, and with clasped hands
Renew our vows of love, and forget
The sad, dull pain.

In another "If I Had Known" she has this to say:

If I had known
Two years ago how drear this life should be,
And crowd upon itself all strangely sad,
Mayhap another song would burst from out my lips,
Overflowing with the happeness of future hopes;
Mayhap another throb than that of joy,
Have stirred my soul into its inmost depths,
If I had known.

⁂

Every rule has its exceptions; and if popular tradition that "A Jack-at-all-trades is good at none," can be considered a rule, the case of Augustus M. Hodges forms a remarkable exception.

Augustus Michael Hodges, or as he is more generally known under the non de plume of "B. Square," is the weilder of a most prolific pen, being the author of scores of novelettes, poems, jokes, and romances, which have appeared in nearly all the leading Negro and white journals. The literary attempts of Mr. Hodges dates back to 1875; his first poem: "To A. H. M." appeared in the Waverly Magazine, Boston, Mass., May 10, 1875, this was followed in the next issue of the same journal by "I've Done my Part." In the Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, Pa., followed in quick succession—"To My Mother," "Man Our Brother; God Our Father," "Sixteen Years Ago," "Press On." "Sunshine and Shadows," "Christ Our Brother," and "To A. M. H., A Long Farewell." Two years later his first novel "Fred Jackson's Vow" appeared in the same journal.

Some of his latest efforts, are "Miss Susan Green," and "The Beer Laden Schooner," in the New York World; "Christmas Re-union Down at Martinsville," "The Parasites Soliloquy," "Visions of the Past," "A Doubtful Puff," "Excelsior Up-to-Date," "The Parasites Luck," "Looking Backward" "Back Number Mose" in the New York Sunday Sun. "New Negro," "Afro-Baba and the Forty Theives; or the Arabian Nights Up-to-Date," "Doctor Williams' Wife," "Maid and Mistress," and "The Cedar Hill School."

Mr. Hodges was born in Williamsburg, (now the Eastern District of Brooklyn, N. Y.,) on March 18, 1854, but comes of good "Ole Virginny" stock. His education was received at the Hampton N. and A. Institute, of Hampton, Va., which graduated at the same time Prof. Booker T. Washington. Two of his most humorous sketches are "The Inkie Dinks," and "Why Mr. George Washington Scott Did Not Vote the Democratic Ticket." Also a serial "Courtship By Proxy," which appeared in The Freeman.

That Mr. Hodges is a true race man, the majority of his stories and poems which are given in most every instance to Negro subjects and characters, will clearly show. The following is a very good specimen:

'Tis neither climate, race or clan;
'Tis brains not skin, that makes the man,
Be it impressed on colored youths,
These facts, these everlasting truths.

Let it stand out in bold relief,
That parentage makes not the theif;
That great men oft had parents poor
Who earned their bread from door to door.

That honor, shame, we truly know,
Of greatness, smallness, weal or woe,
From no unborn conditions rise;
That if you'd win a worthy prize.

You must, yourself, have gift or brain
Or nothing worthy you will gain.
So, strive through life, with all your heart,
To do your best, to play your part.

With credit to yourself and race,
So neither self or clan disgrace;
Act so it can be truly said:
Your good deeds live although you're dead.

But in "What of the Future" Mr. Hodges gives us something on a more loftier and broader scale;

If, in the hour of woe, when sorrow reigns,
When fluttering hope is dim, ambition fled,
And few in score earth's benisons; when pains
And all the ills of life have leech-like bled
Our hearts, had we then the power or art
To rend the veil which screens the future year,
What balm would it reveal, or joy impart,
To dying hope, to living doubt and fear?

Would we behold a brighter, smoother track,
Utopian paths with flowers o'er spread?
Or would the future view causes shrink back
And close our eyes in mortal fear and dread
Of what we saw? All darker than the dark
Present hour or passing day; no cheer
To nurse our dying hope; no kindly spark
To mark our footsteps in the coming year.

Our future pathway none can tell,
How true: "He doeth all things well."

⁂

W. H. A. Moore, of Chicago, Ill., another writer who has acheived some reputation as a writer of verse and who is favorably known as a critic and writer on general subjects, was born in the city of New York, on the 30th. day of September, 1859. His mother's people were the descendants of slaves who were sold to a man by the name Malbone, residing at what is now known as New London, Conn. They were brought from the coast of Guinea and boast that no white blood flows through their veins.

The bulk of Mr. Moore's education was received in the public school and the College of the City of New York. He began writing verse late in 1889, but has been known as a literary character for the past ten years, and is at present editor of "All About Us," Chicago, Ill.; and although we may not say to him—

"Sacred to Moore, the prince of poets,"

Still his poems have such a delicious rymth that I certainly concede him to be a Longfellow in Negro verse. Take for instance this gem which he calls: "A Sonnet." It is one of the choicest bits of verse I have ever read:

If you should chance to come by yonder way
To town your wad would touch the sea. Look west,
Low hills, soft curls of smoke; and mind you, lest
The hour be deep in haze, the dear old bay
Will mirror skies as blue as eve lay
Above old Naples. Men lay oars and rest
When e'er they reach that place; and best
Of all, 'twas here my heart found peace one day.

Just such a day as this I fain believe;
October laid o'er hill and vale, deep gold,
Deep red while merry hearts did bind the sheave
And cheer the field. How sweet the peace did hold
My thought! How pure the dream that could not greive!
I looked into her eyes—'twas love they told.

And this for instance called "Then and Now."

A low far sight of hills, a stretch of sea,
A flight of grace-winged gulls that holds our gaze,
Swift-circling in the deepning, shadowy haze
That tells of night's approach, and then the wee
Soft light of stars, while homeward speeds the bee,
Breaks mildly through the slowly fading blaze
Of setting sun. The day seeks sleep, the lays
Of bird and man lie silent o'er the lea.

I think 'twas then I told my story, love,
And gave thee of the richest store my heart
Could hold, and bade thee give me strength, above
All else, of faith and truth. But we did part,
And all I have is remnant of a glove,
A grief and thoughts that fly to where thou art.

Although thousands have sung and whistled the tuneful melodies of Gussie L. Davis, one of the most popular song writers of the day, yet few are aware of the fact that he is a Negro. Besides being a composer, Mr. Davis is also a singer of his own work, in which he has scored phenomenal success throughout the country; while his compositions have been sung all over the world.

One of his latest and best successes was: "Fairies Watch Our Little Darling," which is given here the words:

Fairies watch our little darling,
While she slumbers through the night;
Hover 'round her while she's dreaming,
Keep a watch 'till morning bright!
Mama's little dainty darling,
Sleep, my precious one so true;
While the night birds sweetly calling,
Fairies will watch over you!

CHORUS:
Fairies watch our little darling,
While she slumbers through the night;
Hover 'round her while she's dreaming,
Keep a watch 'till morning light!

Fairies watch our little darling,
Guard her little snow-white bed;
Let her dreams all be of angels,
When her evening prayer is said.
See those tiny ringlets falling,
Brighter than the sunlight glow;
Fairies watch our little darling,
Just this favor pray bestow!

Another popular song that has added to his already good reputation is the lullaby, "Mamma's Baby's Fast Asleep." A very striking original ditty also, is "Love I will Wait for You." Among Mr. Davis' other successes may be mentioned—waltz song: "Snow White Sails," "Pretty Katy Daly," "Say that You Love Me the Same," "Tho' False, I Love Her Yet," "The Ship's in the Harbor To-day," "Kiss of a True Little Wife," "Sing me a Good-night Song," "Steer for the Light House and Home," "Telephone the News on High," "Since Hannah Done Learn to Ride a Wheel," "Take Back the Picture and the Ring," etc.

⁂

To this list might be added the names of Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, of Philadelphia; Mrs. W. E. Matthews, (Victoria Earl), New York City; Mrs. A. F. Johnson, of Baltimore; Daniel Webster Davis, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Elois Bibb, of New Orleans; George Marion McClellan; Mrs. N. F. Mossell, Philadelphia; Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams, Chicago; Lewis Howard Latimer and Miss H. Cordella Ray, of New York City; Charles Alexander, of Boston; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. Silone Yates, of Kansas City, Mo.; T. Thomas Fortune, of New York City; Mrs. Josephine Turpin Washington; Rev. G. E. Rowe; J. E. Bruce (Bruce Grit) and R. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; James Harrold Coleman and Thomas Wallace Swain, Philadelphia, Pa., and others. And while I certainly regret that space will not permit me to say all that might be said individually of these gems of transcendent genius, yet am I glad of the opportunity thus far to regale the reader's mental vision with a brief and furtive glance into the life and work of some Negro writers in the realm of romance and song; for said an eloquent writer: "Honor to the gifted ones who can delight and instruct us. No praise or reward can be over paid to them while they are amongst us, nor any homage too great when they are passed away." EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

ENGLISH IN CHICAGO.

Discussion on Grammar Between a Newspaper and a Citizen.

The Chicago Inter Ocean becomes both sarcastic and indignant when any one questions the purity of its diction. So when a reader named Campbell ventured to criticise expressions used by its society editor the captious one found that he had caught a Tartar. This is the way The Inter Ocean puts it:

Inclosed with the following letter, received a few days ago, were two clippings from the society columns of The Inter Ocean:

Here are three barbarisms that caught my eye in this morning's issue of your paper—There is no such word as "gowned"—it is mearly a Cockney vulgarism that had its origin in London, England—"Swellest" is of the same sort—and same origin—No American having any regard for purity of language can use such slang—As all these words appear in so called "society items" I take it your Society editor is a male or female dude and needs a lesson in language—The harm done by the use of such words in your paper is very great as thousands of children read it and absorb its words—Do stop this Cockney vulgarity—
JAMES CAMPBELL.

There is no doubt you mean well, Jim, but a term in a night school would be beneficial even to you before you begin to give lessons in English. To begin with, you would be taught there that our grandfather, Lindley Murray, always told us to use periods. You ought to have known Lindley, Jim. He was a distinguished grammarian, you know, or perhaps you don't know.

And then, Jim, there was Tennyson. He said of a heroine in one of his poems that she was "gowned in pure white." So you see Lord Tennyson found the word "gowned" to be useful long before you learned to walk steady on your hind feet or to eat with your front hoofs. Webster says "gowned" means "dressed in a gown; clad."

You say that these barbarians "caught your eye," and you fail to mention which eye they caught. How is the other eye?

You are right when you say that our society editor is either a male or a female. Do you belong to one of these sexes? We suspect not. When you write again, spell "merely" as it should be. The way you spelled it is like spelling your name "camel" instead of "Campbell." See that hump?

We don't like to offend your sensitive ear, or the other one either, Jim. Buy Webster's Dictionary and a fourth reader. Start right, and your sensitive ear may outgrow its affliction.

SAVE THE DOGS' EARS.

Cropping Them Prevents the Animals From Hearing Well.

Any one who has heard the megaphone must have wondered at the extraordinary power of increasing sound that is produced by form, and I would like to call attention to one point in connection with cutting dogs' ears that I do not remember to have seen mentioned anywhere — that is, from an acoustic standpoint:

I have lately purchased a small Yorkshire terrier, imported from England only a few months ago. Its ears were clipped in England after what the seller of the dog declared to be "the very latest style."

The ears were first clipped and then stiffened up with three effects on the dog:

First.—That the buzz of a bee or fly causes him to retreat under cover of safety.

Second.—That he ducks his head when about to be patted, a sure sign of the length of time the pain of the operation must have lasted.

Third.—(An effect I had not expected.) That he has absolutely no idea of the direction of sound.

In the ears of a mastiff dog any one who observes the shell-like form of the ear opening may easily imagine the immense power of such a trumpetlike instrument to increase the volume of sound. A change in the acoustical arrangement of the flap of the ear would necessarily entirely puzzle and bewilder the owner as to the direction of sound, and this one point on ear cutting would seem of itself to condemn the practice.—Our Animal Friends.

BRYAN'S PAPER.

The Editor Again Restored to Health

Mr George W. Hervey, editor of the Weekly Omaha World-Herald, is a perfect picture of health and looks more like the Hervey of other days. To see him now, one can hardly believe that he has been such a great sufferer. He writes of his failing health and recovery, in his characteristic way as follows:

"For several years I was troubled with indigestion so severe as to make it impossible to take more than two meals a day without intense suffering. I grew worse gradually until, July 1895, I was suddenly attacked with increased pain and soreness over the pit of my stomach and sharp pains in my right side which rapidly increased until I could scarcely get my breath. A physician was called for immediate relief and hypodermic injections of morphine were resorted to for relief. I was able to be out in about a week but had a second attack the following August, more intense than before. I was reduced from 156 to 134 lbs. in nine days and left wholly unable to take any nourishment. I lived on lime water and a very little milk for several days after, For one year I carried morphine pellets in my pockets ready for an emergency. All this time my stomach was sore and very sensitive. I discovered that what would agree with my stomach this week would probably not next week and that I was getting nearer and nearer to a final collapse. I consulted 3 of the best physicians in the state and two agreed fully as to my ailment but failed to give me relief. Having utterly failed to obtain relief, I finally made arrangements to go to Chicago to be treated when my little boy chanced to get a sample package of Dr. Kay's Renovator which he brought to me. I was induced to try it, not having the least faith in its virtues. I thought the sample relieved me and I purchased a 25 cent box. Before it was all used I had so improved that I was taking three meals a day, which I had not done for years. I then used one package of the large Dr. Kay's Renovator and one more of the small size. It is eight months since I commenced using Dr. Kay's Renovator and I now have no symptoms whatever of my old trouble. I have recommended it to many of my friends for stomach trouble and I think all have reported relief." Geo. W. Hervy, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 17, 1897. Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cts. and $1. Booklet free Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Sold by H. C. Pomeroy, opp. post office.

Conductors of the C. H. & D.

and B. & O. S. W. Railways and Big Four Route have been instructed to refuse to accept mileage tickets of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Sandusky Railway after June 9th.

"I OWE MY LIFE TO DR. MILES' HEART CURE."

MR. R. H. ELLIS, of Plaquemine, La., writes March 4, '97: "Two years ago I began being troubled with heart disease. Shortness of breath, pain in my left side and shoulder so bad I had to quit work. I am a barber by trade and at times I could not raise my left hand. My condition gradually grew worse. I could not sleep on my left side and the pains seemed more than I could bear. My physicians' medicines did me no good. It was killing me. While suffering awfully one day, God sent around one of Dr. Miles' distributers, and my dear mother brought the paper to my bed. I sent for a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and speedily improved. I used eight bottles and today am well and able to work. I owe my life to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and recommend it to all others."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The Freeman $1.50

Drummers' Yarns.

Containing all the latest "good things" picked up here and there by our COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

If any one can give you "*the latest*," it is the drummer. Coursing the country over, and possessing a prodigious personal acquaintance amongst railroad conductors, hotel clerks, and salesmen, not to speak of his own brotherhood, he has special opportunities for the collection of rare anecdotes.

This collection of Humor is by one of the Funniest Drummers on the "road," and he has requested us not to publish his name, for various reasons. Imagine all the laughable stories told on the Road, to pass away the time, collected together and published in a large, handsome volume, illustrated with most funny engravings, and you will have a fair idea of the book. This book contains 112 pages. Humorous lithograph cover. Size 7 X 10 inches. Price 25 cts., post-paid.

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BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

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This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and silky, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. (formerly Buck & Rayner). Their reputation is a guarantee that it is perfectly pure and harmless. Beware of imitations. Get the genuine as it never fails. A toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen. Thousands who have used our original Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its superior merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in first-class toilet goods, or we will send you, express paid, 3 bottles for $1.40 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post-office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

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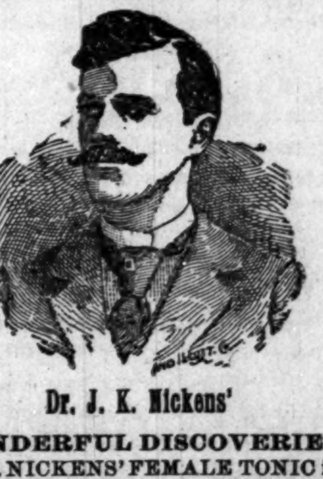

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES

DR. NICKENS' FEMALE TONIC is a sure and speedy cure for Diseases pesculiar to women; such as Pains, Crampes Neuralgia of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Nervious Headache, Mental Depression, Heart Disease Female Weakness and General Debility. Price 50c per bottle.

DR. NICKENS' BLOOD SARSAPARILLA will cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pimples, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Diseases, and all disorders of the blood. Price 50c per bottle. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for circulars and terms.

Adress Dr. Nickens' Medicine Co.
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Home-Seekers' excursion tickets via the Queen & Crescent Route to all points south of Somerset, Ky., in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina; all points on Q. & C. Route in Louisiana and to certain points in Georgia and Florida at about one fare the round trip from Cincinnati, on the first and third Tuesdays each month.

Stopovers allowed on going trip, in home-seekers' territory.

One-way settlers' tickets to southern points on same dates at half the usual rates.

Land $3.00 to $5.00 an acre. Good schools and churches. Write for maps and books to W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

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THREE FAST TRAINS DAILY.
Leave Indianapolis, 5:50 a. m; 2:35 p. m; 7:15 p. m
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Leave Indianapolis, 11:35 a. m; 12:35 a. m.
Buffet Parlor Car on day train and local Sleeping Car on night train. Open every night at 8:30 for passengers.

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THREE FAST TRAINS DAILY.
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For tickets and sleeping car space call on the agents, No. 48 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson Place, Union Station or address:

W. W. Richardson, D. P. A.
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THE POPULAR MONON ROUTE

IS THE BEST LINE TO

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TIME REDUCED TO 4 3-4 HOURS

FOUR DAILY TRAINS.

Leave Indianapolis: 7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m. / 3:35 p. m., 12:55 night
Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon, 6:00 p. m. / 8:20 p. m., 7:20 a. m.
Trains Arrive Indianapolis 3:30 a. m., 7:45 a. m. / 2:35 p. m., 4:37 p. m.

LATEST IMPROVED
Vestibuled Train Service
PULLMAN SLEEPERS, ELEGANT
PARLOR CARS AND DINERS
Local Sleeper in Indianapolis ready at 8:30 p. m.
Leaves Chicago, returning, at 2:45 a. m.
Can be taken any time after 9:30 p.m.

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No. 15, 7:20 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	
No. 5, 8:10 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
No. 21, 12:40 noon,	2:35 p. m.	7:12 p. m.
No. 11, 7:00 p. m.	9:04 p. m.	1:45 a. m.
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.

No. 3, Ex. Sun. 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute

DAILY.

No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
No. 3, Ex. Sunday 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute.

All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

Ticket offices, No. 48 West Washington street No. 46 Jackson Place and Union Station.

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ST. LOUIS, PEORIA,
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INDIANAPOLIS AND POINTS
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DETROIT AND TOLEDO,
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All communications, enclosing news matter for publication, must be sent with the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO CONTRIBUTORS:

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdots and brief sketches, and in no case will we undertake to return manuscript unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication must reach this office by Monday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

AGENTS.

Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

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Regular display—10 cents per line per insertion—agate measure, (14 lines to the inch.) Discounts: 3 months, 10 per cent; 6 months, 20 per cent; 12 months, 33⅓ per cent. Pure reading matter; 50 cents per line per insertion. Business locals, 15 cents per line per insertion.
☞On all pure reading matter and business locals, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for each 100 lines up to 1,000 lines. Advertisements should reach us on Saturday or Monday in order to appear the following week. Omissions to be made up at expiration of contract. Lost Relative advertisements, $1.00 for one month, in advance.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class matter.

All matter should be addressed to
THE FREEMAN,
Geo. L. Knox, Pub., Indianapolis, Ind.

SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1897.

MINIMIZED CRIME.

The jail and court of Marion county are registering by far too large a per cent. of Negroes, or the new papers of this city are emphasizing their depredations unduly. We do not think the latter probable. However, from all accounts, the Negroes are making an unenviable record in these matters. Lawyers have often spoken of the predominance of Negro criminals in this city If we are informed correctly other cities suffer in this respect. It is a very inconsistent cry to ask an equal participation in the good things of the land and in the meanwhile rush with willing feet to claim an unusual share of the evils. It may be conjectural to say that a verdict of race respectability and morality is often gleaned from the very numerous escapades of the race that come to the public eye through various courts. A little education along these lines will have just as wholesome effect as patting thing along from the surface always. Jail calenders, court dockets, reform institutions, prison houses should not in this advansed age be the recipients of a larger share of our race patronage than another. It is as much an evidence of progress to avoid these institutions as it is to win a suit for a million. It is in vain that progress is spoken of if these institutions act as deterrents in the meanwhile. Let the jails be less popular. Depopulate the courts. Scorn these penal institutions that are such impediments to race progress. Sheathe the sword unless life, or family honor is at stake. It is the same story in another form; begin at the beginning. Purge society. Give the vicious element small lattitude. Curtail their privileges. Always keep them on probation; under the vigil eyes of right—all for the sake of reducing crime among Negroes to its proper proportion.

MORE HISTORY.

Another significant chapter has been added to the racial struggles in the South. This time Little Rock, Ark, offers up a spectacle that will have much influence in making up a verdict as to the possible final outcome of these perplexing difficulties. It appears that on Saturday of last week that one Harrison Kerr, a Negro, an alleged murderer, resisted an attempted arrest by Owens, a deputy sheriff. The dispatch says that white men went to the assistance of Owens and Negroes assisted Kerr. More than fifty shots were fired. Harrison Kerr was riddled with bullets, and another Negro was killed outright. Chas. Andry, white, was killed instantly. J. T. Clark, white, was fatally wounded. Owens, the deputy sheriff, was seriously wounded in the groin; he may die. It is said that the other Negro participators in the tragedy will never come to trial if caught. Thus, more than likely, this week will witness more unlawful spilling of blood. It is becoming daily more patent that if Negroes would be saved, they must save themselves. The offense of Kerr in resisting the sworn officer of the law is not to be condoned, but the resistence of Kerr is no unusual offense. Sheriffs take their lives in their hands when they assume the duties of their offices. The offense rests more in the determination to pursue the Negroes with the expressed purpose of summary vengeance. If these men are murderers, if apprehended they should be dealt with as such. A mob of Negroes are no more reprehensible than a mob of white men, and it is a vicious sentiment that will hunt down a mob of Negroes, while other mobs are clothed with the air of authority.

THE LATE BISHOP EMBRY.

The A. M. E. church again suffers severely in the loss of Bishop Embry, who died Aug. 11. The Bishop was an Indiana man by birth, having been born in Knox county in 1834. He received a common school education and taught school afterwards for a number of years. He began preaching in 1858. He soon saw the necessity of a broader education and placed himself for instructions under competent scholars, graduates of the larger universities. He joined the conference in 1864. He had strong convictions along educational lines; embracing every opportunity to make himself intellectually stronger. He put himself under many masters, who, with his indomitable will power, soon prepared him for the highest duties of the church. He held many charges. He served for twelve years as the business manager of the Publication department of the church. Under him, this institution flourished as it never had before. At the last general conference he was called to the great church regency. Bishop Embry has been conspicuous for years; no small part of it due to his personality. The most casual observer would at once take to his kindly looking face, beaming forth with intelligence; an intelligence which held the man in obeyance until he was desired indeed by his church. If he was a continuous candidate for years for the Bishopric, it was of a receptive nature, and never obtrusive He may not have had the elements desirable in attaining the distinction that others have attained, but he had those elements of loveliness and gentility that bound all forces about him—a veritable Payne. The church must look long and well in choosing his successor.

THE RECENT CONVENTION.

The Republican convention of last week held in this city, was a very enthusiastic gathering. The object was to nominate candidates for city offices, viz: Mayor, city clerk, police judge and councilmen-at-large. Mr. Newton Harding, the choice of the convention as a candidate for mayor, was simply one of numerical preference. Chas. Bookwalter, the defeated candidate, would have been equally acceptable. Mr. Harding and the platform on which he was nominated, are pleasing to the party and acceptable to the masses. The resolutions, that had an eye single to the advancing times, were timely and to the point. The greatest good to the greatest numbers, was the burden of each paragraph. Public sentiment was regarded in a way that reflects the wisdom of the party managers.

The candidacy of Hays and Stubbs, for city clerk and police judge, respectively, are highly endorsed. Stubbs is an old soldier, who in a former campaign, ran 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket. The councilman-at-large are well known individuals, who will serve the city's interest well.

THE duel between Count Turin, of Italy, and Prince Henri, of Orleans, of France, has been fought. In the contest neither were alarmingly injured, while both were scratched to some extent. The Count of Turin succeeded in more seriously wounding his adversary. Itally feels unusually jubilant over the avenging of the asperson cast on her army. Prince Henri is satisfied and the sun shines as usual.

OHIO is leading now and seems a prime favorite. The President has just appointed Rev. W. T. Anderson, of Cleveland, O., chaplain in the army He has been assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, a colored regiment.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF OHIO.

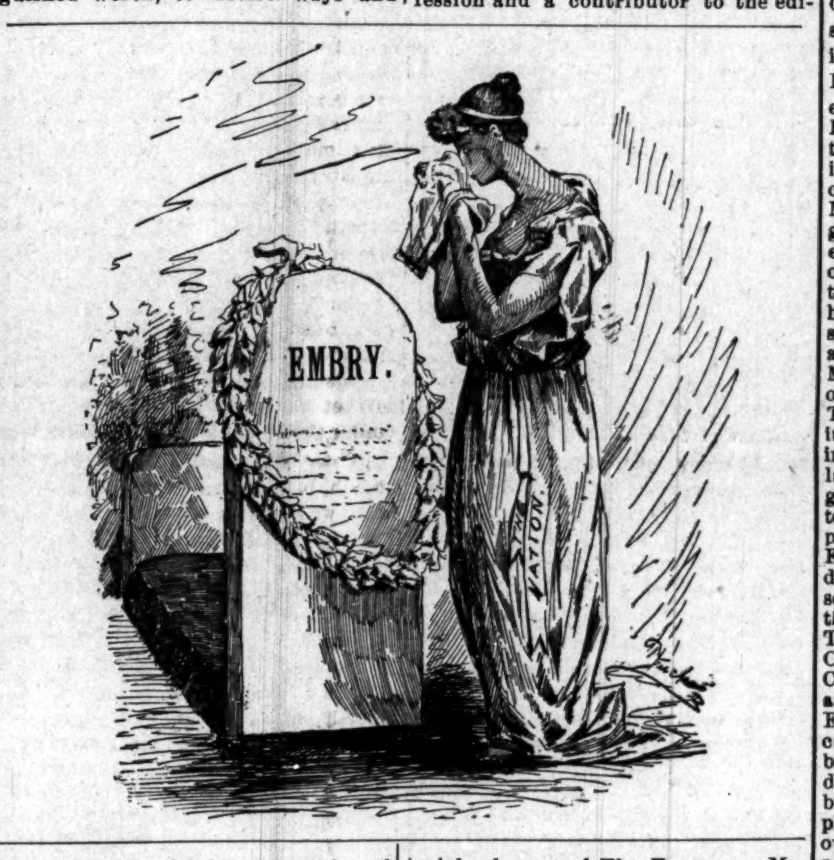
LETTER I.

Ohio is not famous only for the production of presidents, its Shermans, Forakers, Hannas and Bushnells; it is a very Klondike of large brained Negroes whose existence may or may not be known. Other states may boast of their half dozens of prominent citizens of this type, but Ohio reckons them by the scores. No village is without its Hampden. To become a statesman is the day dream of the Afro-American youth of Ohio. He is fed on such hope and in consequence Ohio is teeming with this sui generis. Wherever the Republican party is in power he is there—a kind of squatter sovereignty that readily resolves itself into a permanent fixture. A few Northern states can boast of its Negro legislators, but they can be enumerated by the fingers on one hand. Ohio holds up to the world nearly a score of her dark hued citizens that have helped make the laws of that very progressive state, covering a period of at least twenty-five years. Ohio points with pride to the present and ex-legislators: Poindexter, Copeland, Williams, Stewart, Arnett, Brown, Harlan, Green, Parham and Smith. Some of these have passed from an earthly scene of action, but the majority of them remain hale, hearty, and mentally robust—rich legacies to the generation that's on. It was only last week, when responsive to the call of that little Roman, George A. Myers, of Cleveland, there gathered together at Columbus, the capital, from the four quarters of the great commonwealth of Ohio, a number of the present and ex-legislators and other gentlemen of distinguished worth, to devise ways and means for the further promotion of harmony in the party. On Monday, August 16, this distinguished gathering met. Among them stood the venerable and highly respected Poindexter, whose glossy, silken white hair enveloped his ears, telling a tale of seventy-five winters. There was the rotund and jovial Clifford, the dignified and conversant Parham, the handsome Filmore, the refined Tyler, the brilliant Cottrell, Wilburn, Copeland, Lynch, Brown, Hargraves, Maxwell, Reynolds and many others. The conference was a complete success. Harmony prevailed throughout the session. After it was over every man was as mute as an oyster, something usual for Ohio as I understood, but as a rule very unusual in many other states. These men came with a single purpose in view—a state to save. Personal ambitions were sacrificed to the party's interest, as Mr. Myers said, and who further said that his time, talent and purse were all in reach of any move that tends to further the party's good. Other states, Indiana being one, could profit by the example set by these real leaders of men, regardless of color. The personality of the conference was all that could have been desired. Brilliancy and wit, without effort, was discernible. They could have safely guided the affairs of the whole state without the assistance of an additional individual Myers, of the executive committee, is not a nonenity, as Mr. Smith, of Cleveland, so unpatriotically calls him. He is small in statue, but of such a distinguished bearing that he would be pointed out in any assembly. His facial expression is indicative of strength. His prominent nose and firmly compressed lips denotes force of character and fixedness of purpose. His massive leonine head, Napoleonic in contour shows clearly a man born to lead and thoroughly capable. He leads without effort, but his leadership is not questioned. His speech is careful and studied as in fear of dropping an unguarded expression. His movements are graceful and ingratiating, inspiring immediate respect. The selection of Myers is simply another indication of the sagacity of Marcus A. Hanna. The opposition to Bushnell in the state is rapidly subsiding. All must admit that the Governor was not responsible for the lynching at least. It does seem extremely, far fetched to try to throw Bushnell in the teeth of wrath, owing to this lamentable tragedy. On the day of this now notable conference, called by that redoutable Chief Myers, telegraphic communication bore the news of the appointment of Rev. W. T. Anderson, of Cleveland, as chaplain in the U. S. army, with the rank of captain. He is assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, a colored regiment. He was of the A. M. E. church. This addition to the recognition in Ohio is another evidence of the splendid discipline in that state.

WM. M. LEWIS.
Indianapolis. Ind.

CANDIDATE FOR BAHIA.

Dr. H. W. Furniss, Wm. M. Lewis and Elwood Knox are among the candidates for the vacant consulship to Bahia. Dr. Furniss is one of the prominent physicians of the city. Mr. Lewis has been connected with the educational institutions for about twelve years. He is a teacher by profession and a contributor to the editorial columns of The Freeman. Mr. Knox is the son of Geo. L. Knox, of The Freeman. He is the managing editor. They are all young men of ability and would very likely give satisfaction to the party and the race.



MR. CHEATHAM is lending an ear to Ohio, so the dispatches say.

BUSINESS revival is now a certainty. McKinley's contention has proven all right.

IT is very apparent that the Hon. H. C. Smith, of Cleveland, will be a very well known man at any rate.

INDIANA should adopt the motto: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." What's the matter with Indiana?

IT is now said that Hon. John P. Green has filed an application with the administration for the Registry of the Treasury.

MME. SELIKA is again becoming popular. She recently sang to an advantage in Norfolk, Va. She was assisted by her own company.

THE Urbana mob disgrace is not without its fault. Its an ill wind that blows nobody any good. This deplorable incident we surmise is being worked systematically as a "scare crow." Somebody is getting in their works behind the masquerade.

REV. LEWIS F. DIXON, of Rockford, Ill., is earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. It is said that he has raised $1,000 to pay on the A. M. E. church of that place, and in the meanwhile has drawn $175 as salary. His flock has not prospered, and from sheer necessity the Rev. Dickson has been forced to take his shovel and go to work in the trenches. He receives $2 per day. He is loyal to his post.

MR. CHAS. W. BROWN is very likely to be one of our new councilmen-at-large. He has been selected as a candidate by the Republican convention for that responsible position.

MR. JOHN G. JONES, of Chicago, is very indignant because the county jailer has seen fit to separate the colored and white prisoners. Mr. Jones believes in being consistent, but if drawing the line is a punishment, colored men who have no more sense than to get in jail, should suffer the penalty.

Notes from the "Queen City."

Cincinnati, O., Special.

Mrs. Geo. Bullett, of 517 W. Sixth street, gave a card party in honor of Miss Katie Thomas, of Indianapolis, Friday, the 13th inst. G. W. Houston and Miss Mollie Parks won first prize, Miss Georgia Turner, of Georgetown, Ky., and Charles Hudson winning second prize, after which an elegant lunch was served. Mrs. Sarah Thomas, of McGuffin street, Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Bullett, of 517 W. Sixth street. Miss Emma Jefferson, of Covington, Ky., is reported very ill. Mrs. Amelia Carroll, of Indianapolis, is the guest of her sister, Miss Mary A. Robinson, of 320 New street. Mrs. Southgate, of New street, is still on the sick list. Mrs. Nellie Balsinger and two children, accompanied by her sister, Miss Artie Johnson, are in Ghent, Ky., where they will spend the month of August. Miss Florence Winslow, of our city, is visiting in Anderson, Ind. Miss Beatrice Johnson and Miss Sadie Grier left Sunday for a visit to the Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., where they will remain for some time. Miss Mary Thomas, of Cincinnati, but more recently of Detroit, is visiting friends in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Swann and child, of 418 McCallister street, left last Monday for the Exposition at Nashville and Cleveland, Tenn., where they will spend ten days. Rev. Prowd and family are spending a month in Toledo, O. Don't forget the basket meeting at Myers' Grove next Sunday, on the C. & L. R. R. Gussie L. Davis, the famous author, composer and pianist, after spending a few weeks with relatives in this city, leaves for New York next week. Mr. Davis was born in this city, and gained his primary as well as musical education here. He wrote "The Maple on the Hill" here twenty years ago. Although on his vacation, he has been hard at work writing songs. His latest song, "Just Set a Light," is just out, and a beautiful thing it is. His wife. Miss Lottie Stark, was a daughter of one of the oldest families in this city. The Central McKinley Club will give its annual outing and barbecue the 26th inst., at Manhattan Park. Robert Harlan, Jr, president of the club, and Eugene Leavell, chairman of the committee of arrangements, are sparing no pains to make the affair a grand success. Four steers, twelve sheep, six shoats, dozens of chickens and ducks will be served hot to the patrons. Besides this there will be a watermelon contest. The sudden and sad death of Bishop J. C. Embry, junior bishop of the A. M. E. Church, cast a gloom over the services at Allen Temple last Sunday. Bishop Embry had charge of the Seventh Episcopal District of the Church, which embraces South Carolina and Florida. He died Wednesday, the 11th inst., after a brief illness at his home in Philadelphia, Pa. Bishop Embry was elected over our own Rev. J. M. Townsend, pastor of Allen Temple. The church was oppropriately draped. Memorial services will be held.

A Moonlight Excursion.

Wawassee, Ind., Special.

The young ladies D. Y. W. Y. K. club of Vawter Park gave a grand moonlight excursion last Thursday evening, the 12th, on the steamer "Anna Jones." The steamer made stops at various places in its tour of the lake. To make the event pleasant, various amusements were had and refreshments served. The ladies of the club presented to every member of the party a beautiful souvenir card which bore on one side the initial letters of the club and date of the excursion, and on the other, a unique inscription. The affair was nicely arranged, reflecting much credit to the ladies. The president of the club, is Miss Lucy Metcalf; secretary Miss Carrie Parker. The season at the "Inn" is drawing to a close, and the "Inn" boys have begun their homeward march. The following persons left last Saturday for Indianaplis: Albert Hester, W. H. Broaduax and J. C. Cain. They carried with them the best wishes of all. Oh my! how they clamored for The Freeman.

A Prominent Young Man Killed.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Special.

The town was thrown into great excitement Saturday night by a shooting affray, which resulted in the death of Granville Washington. He was shot by a young white man named Deimer Guy. The difficulty arose about a young colored woman to whom both men were paying attentions. The Washington family are prominent members of the A. M. E. Church. Granville was very popular in town. Rev. J. A. Jones officiated at the funeral services. The only two bakeries in town, Renegar's and Bagenstos,' were destroyed by fire Saturday night. Rev. H. D. Canady was in town this week to hold quarterly meeting for Rev. G. Martin, of the Mt. Zion A. M. E Church. The August dinner given by Rev. A. Askins last Saturday at Smith's Grove, was a success. Merry's Chapel people will give a grand church picnic on the 21st inst., Rev. W. M. Porter, pastor. Rev. J. A. Jones is expected to deliver an address on that occasion. The rally at the Baptist Church last Sunday was not as successful as it was hoped for. Rev. Collier, the pastor, left this week to attend a meeting at McMinnville. Miss Maggie Hopkins will be married the 21st inst. The popularity of The Freeman is increasing rapidly.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

OUR RELATOINS TO LABOR.

Concluded From First Page.

equality of rights which Hon. Chas. Sumner declares to be the "first of rights"? I believe the teachers of these doctrines to be earnestly endeavoring to uplift the race, but are they truly uplifted who are taught in a school of manual-training how to labor, and then be denied the opportunity by some trades-union organization because of color or race? An educated man, without opportunity is little less dangerous than an ignorant one He is discontented, and discontent breeds crime. If when a Negro is employed in a factory, he is put out at the demand of white laborers because he is black or incapable, what resort must he pursue to earn his bread? If in this broad land, a Negro must feel that it is useless to learn a trade or to become proficient in any of the handicrafts, and when he knows that he cannot successfully resist the denial, because of his lack of numbers, knowledge and wealth, what shall become of him? Does the white man intend us to be social as well as political serfs? I rejoiced when I read of the Negroes admitted to work in the Charleston factory, when ere I knew, the Negroes employed in a factory at Fulton, Ga., were dismissed by request of the "strikers" who had left the work and their request was acceeded to, and here is the rub. It is sympathy with the prejudice of the white employer given to the white employee that evicts the Negro. It is more, it is cowardice.

Well it is well enough to depict errors, but where is the remedy? I would not have the colored lad or lass withdraw from our schools of manual training, because I have hope in the future. I do not fear the Negroes' future however far distant. I do not fear that lynching will last forever. A race that has produced a Douglass, Bruce, Lynch, Fortune, Stewart, Price, Green, Mitchell, Knox, Washington, Bowen, Cooper, and such of a race, with a church like the A. M. E. church, and its bishops and other clergymen and the other denominations of colored churches, cannot be lynched out of existence; but meanwhile our suffering in discrimination is evident. Our college graduates are yet working in hotels as waiters, our young ladies without employment save as teachers, because no employment as stenographers, type-writers, etc., can be found. Woman suffrage in this respect does not seem to mean Negro women, but white women only. What then shall we do? I reply, let us agitate! agitate!! agitate!!! our sufferings in the ears of the American public. It has yielded, it will yield again our rights. Let our public speakers discuss these things in the ears of white audiences. They know us not nor of us. American sentiment alone can change these things. Legislation is impotent; force is not to be considered except in self defense. At any rate, let us be up and alive at our true condition. Ask the donor of $10,000 in Boston, Mass., to build a training school for Negroes, what will he do with him when he is educated if trades unions can shut him out from laboring and no condemnation is heard, and reason will answer, you must give him opportunity to labor in your factories, or your money is lost. It is said we shall prepare the way ourselves. How? Make bricks without straw? We must have money to employ labor. Let me say in conclusion, taking my expressions from another, who, like the Negro, belongs to an oppressed race of people, the Jew, "His (the Negroes) critics should cease to view him with the telescope; let them abandon the microscope as well in their fondness to detect the most minute defects. The weapons forged against him have been his protection. He has survived because numerically weak, he has been spiritually strong."

The effort to deprive the Negro of the equal opportunity to labor in all fields of industry cannot last. Time and circumstances will work his relief. He is not an anarchist, nor a communist, nor a leper. When most needed, as he will be, he will be best appreciated. White labor will need him, capital will need him, when they have nearly destroyed each other. But I have written more than I intended, and hope the suspect will be continued by able hands.

D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER.
Detroit, Mich., Aug. 14, 1897.

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BRUCE AGAINST THE FIELD!

FORTUNE'S KEY-NOTE AND HIS ALLEGED FUTURE PLANS.

GREENER FOR A FOREIGN MISSION.

A Prime Favorite with the Negro Press—The President Stands by his Record on Civil Service.

A LULL IN OFFICE SEEKING.

A Clearing Political Sky—A Colored Indianian Declines an Office—Ex-Recorder Taylor a Congressional Possibility—Rumors of a Coalition and a Negro National Ticket in 1900—Mr. Thompson's Mirror of Current Events in the Nation's Capital, as Seen Through the Lenses of a Disinterested Spectator.

Washington, D. C., Special.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year;
For it's the toughest kind of luck for some,
The President's no longer here.

Yes, Mr. McKinley has gone. He tarried here until the tariff bill was signed, sealed and delivered, after which he hied himself away to the green-crested hills of New England to soothe his fevered brain by listening to the mellow note of the wild-eyed bovine and angling for the festive trout in the blue waters of classic Lake Champlain. He has gone where the office seeker no longer troubleth and where the weary can find rest. The relief from jostling crowds, the endless speeches and the interminable clatter of rustling official envelopes is no doubt a pleasant one. The President will probably not return before October, and until that time the office-seeking industry will suffer a lull, and the government will have to jog along upon the momentum already stored up.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

The political barometer has shown considerable fluctuation in the past few weeks. For a season low mutterings of an approaching storm greeted the ear at every turn, and later on developed into a positive roar, climaxing with the celebrated Fortune thunder-clap meeting at Metropolitan Zion church. The clouds were heavy with threats of a Negro bolt from the Republican party, when the Fortune and Pledger explosion came and seemed to force a crisis, but the storm apparently reached its limit, blew over as suddenly as it came. The sun appeared and festooned about the rainbow were the names of a Negro collector of internal revenue, a stamp agent, several postmasters and three or four consuls. All is lovely in the tents of the winners. The colored press is throwing its hat in the air, so to speak, and its seal of approval has been stamped upon the administration's brow. Fair weather may be expected for some time, as the dissatisfied elements have agreed to suspend judgment upon the powers until another season of trial has passed. The men appointed came armed with splendid endorsements and their fitness cannot be questioned; but the fly in the ointment appears in the fact that such a few of the places have gone to the ripened, experienced and well known leaders of the race. The "Old Guard" has not yet been invited to the feast. The cause of this delay in recognizing the standard representatives of our people is said to be the factional differences existing in their several states, and the President is not just satisfied that the hour has arrived when he should interfere. This is a plausible theory, and it should be the cue of the interested party to remove the difficulty at once. They should "get together," and arrange a general understanding. A continued quarrel bodes no good to any who engage in it. If it so happens that some surprising appointments are made and the country is set to wondering where the lucky men were discovered, the unreasoning obstinacy of a few short-sighted politicians will be responsible. A "dog-in-the-manger" policy will be fatal to the principals in the wrangle, and likewise detrimental to the well-being of the race.

BRUCE AND THE REGISTERSHIP.

The chief bone of contention just now is the Registry of the Treasury. The situation remains practically unchanged since my last letter, save that the demand for Hon. B. K. Bruce has grown in strength and the weakness of the other candidates has been more and more apparent. The metropolitan journals of the race throughout the land are championing the cause of Mr. Bruce and asking his nomination upon grounds that cannot be successfully challenged. No legitimate argument has been brought forward by the opposition to prove that he is not the fittest aspirant in the field, nor is it charged that his success would be unwelcome to the masses. Personal animus seems to be at the back of every ill-tempered slur, and the conviction is forced that some of us are far from realizing the value of trained leaders at the head of the Negro column. We have not learned that there are crisis when differences, personal and political should be lost sight of for the general good. It is not denied that Mr. Bruce's competitors have done equal service to the Republican party. They should have places befitting their merit, but be it remembered there are other places, and plenty of them, to which they may aspire without running counter to the race's favorite son and its logical standard-bearer. Mr. Bruce's four years of honorable service as Register is his most convincing recommendation as to competency. The enthusiastic demand of his fellow-citizens is the highest tribute to his availability. In the hearts of the people he is the natural successor of Frederick Douglass. Untrammeled by state complications, hailing from neutral soil politically, and being groomed by no particular clique, faction or functionary, he stands for all sections, for all people—veritably a "citizen-at-large." Calm, well-poised and dignified, he watches the struggle about him, and to the fair-minded his every attitude bespeaks the sagacious chieftain, the polished diplomat, the rounded man of affairs, and, withal, the genial gentleman. As the fight stands it is Bruce against the field, and his friends are confident that he will eventually win out by a handsome margin. President McKinley will add volumes to his present popular wave by promptly naming the ex-Senator for the Registry.

FORTUNE READS THE RIOT ACT.

T. Thomas Fortune, the brainy editor of the New York Age, has been here. His advent woke the echoes and gave spice to the "dog-days'" dullness which had overwhelmed us. He delivered an address on "The Future of the Negro in Politics," and struck right and left in his characteristic way. He ably sustained his reputation as a courageous, plain-spoken and convincing orator. The speech is regarded as a remarkable one, especially at this early stage of proceedings, and his decidedly anti-administration sentiments created a sensation throughout conservative Washington. There has been no dearth of comment pro and con. Whether Mr. Fortune's "riot act" will bring benefit to him personally is seriously questioned by the sages hereabouts, but they admit that his dashing onslaught upon the custodians of the "inner house" has helped others. The outcome remains to be seen. Mr. Fortune boldly announces that he has asked for nothing, expects nothing, and therefore, not being disappointed, cannot be classed as a "sore-head." His contention is for the Negro first and last, and he proposes to demand for his race its just share in the control of party affairs, north, east, west and south. The consensus of opinion relative to the speech agrees that much of his bitterness is well grounded, and that the complaints against political bosses are not overdrawn. But, say they, expediency requires that more time be given the administration for the pronouncement of its policy toward the race. The abuse of Mr. Fortune in some quarters is resented by the sober-minded arguing that he simply exercised his God-given right of free speech. The administration, in their opinion, can most effectually take the wind out of Mr. Fortune's sails by emphasizing its well-begun distribution of good things to its hungry colored allies. It is a waste of time to condemn Mr. Fortune, or to consider his personality. If his charges are true there is no profit in apologizing for or concealing the fact; if they are false future developments will clearly disprove them. If, after a fair trial, justice is not forthcoming, the wiseacres think it will then be time for the race's strong men to rise in their might and make their power felt. Mr. Fortune has spoken. The administration's friends are offering rebuttal testimony. "And here endeth the first lesson."

IS THE NEGRO TO FLOCK BY HIMSELF?

Evidently Mr. Fortune's speech here was intended as a key-note. It is regarded by the suspicious as a signal gun for the Congressional campaign of 1898, and a forerunner to a new alignment of the Negro vote in 1900. At any rate, it has served the purpose of mobilizing about the New York editor's standard the vast "army of the discontented" who are not quite prepared to go over to Democracy bodily, but whose Republicanism has ceased to be of the rock-ribbed variety. This class of middle-ground seekers welcome Mr. Fortune as a Moses—a second Daniel—and to him they look for comfort and guidance. Among them is freely discussed the feasibility of forming a coalition with the remnants of the colored Democracy under the name of the National Negro party with a view of placing in the field in 1900 regularly nominated colored candidates for President and Vice-President. They figure upon holding the balance of power in a sufficient number of doubtful States to defeat the Republicans if they decide that such a course is best. Already combinations are being sprung as feelers, and the independent magnates are being examined as to their ability as vote-getters. A correspondent of the Colored American suggests the following ticket:

For President—C. H. J. Taylor, of Maryland.

For Vice-President—T. Thomas Fortune, of New York.

Platform—"We won't do a thing to 'em."

Other names of independent or Democratic affiliation are mentioned, such as Matthews, of New York, Manning, of Indiana, Clark and Turner, of Missouri, and Astwood, of Pennsylvania. A big scheme is apparently on foot, but speculation, of course, is wild at this juncture. What the movement may amount to depends upon too many contingencies for a layman to form a basis for intelligent prophecy.

TAYLOR MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS.

It is a cold day when a new sensation is not sprung upon the gentle public. Is there to be a possible Negro Congressman from a Northern State? Is there one Negro who has the nerve to attempt to break the record? A wild-eyed rumor comes by way of the Associated Press that ex-Recorder Taylor intends to return to Kansas and enter the Congressional race in the Second district. In the absence of contradictory information the statement may have to be accepted, but the rumor confuses the situation somewhat. It is popularly supposed in Washington that Mr. Taylor has located permanently in Baltimore, and that he is steadily engaged in identifying himself with the political affairs of the State of Maryland. Being an indivisible quantity, it is evident that Mr. Taylor will find it decidedly inconvenient to practice law in the Monumental City, stand for the Presidency on the National Negro ticket and run for Congress in Kansas—all at one and the same time. There must be some mistake. One or more of the aforesaid impressions must be at fault. It is Mr. Taylor's move. At any rate, whether he makes his habitat in the east or west, the ubiquitous ex-Recorder is not likely to get lost in the shuffle. The community in which he stops over night usually becomes aware of his presence.

GREENER STOCK GOING UP.

Your correspondent notes with pleasure the strong support that Prof. R. T. Greener, of New York, is receiving from so many reliable sources. The Freeman has come forward for him in no uncertain tone and anticipated a number of points we had intended to comment upon. The Colored American is likewise an intense admirer of the genial New Yorker. A gentleman of courtly presence, a scholar of brilliant parts, possessing a name untarnished by evil report, a sturdy defender of Negro manhood and civil liberty, he combines the essentials which make a truly representative man. It is not surprising that Prof. Greener should be ambitious. He will doubtless ask for honorable recognition at the hands of the administration, and his appeal cannot be consistently denied. A keen observer of current events, he has kept such steady pace with the times that he seems a young man still, although he appropriately belongs to that sterling coterie of tried race champions known as the "Old Guard." For more than two decades he has led the thought of his people, and in his bearing and public utterances embodied the loftiest type of progressive Negro citizenship. He has fought many battles for the race, which often brought little to him save criticism, misconstruction and personal loss; but he has never swerved from any course his judgment held to be right. This era of broader intelligence has vindicated Prof. Greener, and he is now stronger with the thinking people than ever before. He is better understood and is appraised at his true worth. He has well earned a place abreast of the Bruces, the Lynches, the Langstons and the Pinchbacks of the race.

Prof. Greener has bided his time to excellent advantage. While ambitious to be placed where his voice might be potent in sounding a clear note for his people, he has never been an aggressive seeker for office. He has graciously conceded the superior claims of others through several administrations, and waited patiently for his own ship to come in. He could not and would not engage in an unseemly scramble for the loaves and fishes of political victory. Such a course would be repugnant to his conception of decency and order, dangerous to popular government and calculated to lower the tone and dignity that should hedge about high stations in the public service. The Professor's friends claim that his arrival is due under this administration by virtue of loyal service, past and present, and by reason of education and fitness. His management of the Chicago bureau is highly praised, his speeches in the doubtful States were masterpieces of logic, and he was one of the few colored men to receive from Chairman Hanna a gold medal as a testimonial of exceptionally meritorious work in the battle of '96. Prof. Greener's talents are essentially of the diplomatic order, and it is likely that his aspirations lead him toward a foreign mission—Bolivia, perhaps. He is New York's chosen candidate, and besides the backing of his city, county and Congressional forces, he is endorsed by business interests representing more than $4,000,000 of capital. New York's colored phalanx has not yet been reached, but when the averages are footed up if merit and labor count for anything the name of Richard T. Greener, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, should lead all the rest.

A DECLINATION—AND A SUGGESTION.

It is understood here that Dr. S. A. Elbert, of Indiana, will decline the Bahia consulship, for which he was slated through the efforts of Messrs. Fairbanks and Overstreet. The long distance and his own impaired health are given as the cause of the declination. The Doctor is desirous of a Washington position, but his friends think an Indian agency or a consulship in some neighboring port could be more easily secured. Appointive positions here outside of the Civil Service are as scarce as hen's teeth. Dr. Elbert is a Republican of the old school, and because of past services will probably be offered something more in line with his tastes and physical condition. In the meantime the claims of the Hon. G. L. Knox are not being forgotten by his admirers. The Freeman represents the most advanced party leadership in the State of Indiana, and its stalwartism will no doubt be amply rewarded. What is the matter with Managing Editor Elwood Knox or Staff-Writer W. M. Lewis for that Bahian consulship?

MR. M'KINLEY'S STRONG STAND FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

President McKinley has strengthened himself immeasurably with the business element and friends of good government all over the land by his strong stand for Civil Service reform. His recent order demonstrates that his inaugural address meant something and was not a mere string of empty platitudes to tickle the ear of the groundlings. In spite of the terrible pressure from his fellow-partisans and their expectation that he would lift the blanket Mr. Cleveland had thrown over the department service, Mr. McKinley insists that the present office-holders shall be duly protected and that the Civil Service law shall be as strictly observed as any other statute upon the books. He has also extended the classified list, as promised, and the few exceptions made in the Internal Revenue Service were in keeping with the needs of that branch. Mr. McKinley proves that he is President, and that he intends to use the limit of his resources to keep faith with the people who elected him. The merchants of Washington are outspoken in their endorsement of the new Civil Service order, for they recognize that only by a strict adherence to the merit system can a permanent population be secured and Washington made a city of homes rather than an aggregation of boarding houses.

BY THE WAY—

A new Negro paper has made its appearance. Unmindful of the scores of promising crafts that have been wrecked in this troublesome journalistic sea, Messrs. E. V. Davis and R. S. Laws have launched the National Afro-American Independent. They have taken for their motto "Justice, Protection and Industry," and claim that their venture is bound by no party interests, but is to be printed solely for the general welfare of the race. In this immense Negro population of 90,000 there ought to be plenty of room for three good papers, but—just ask Bros. Cooper, Chase, Astwood, Taylor, Cromwell and others.

Midsummer dullness in the real estate market has made it necessary for Recorder Cheatham to furlough three lady copyists. More may go out during the month, but the Recorder hopes to recall them within sixty days.

Mr. J. S. Moten, a young attorney from Texas, and connected with the Navy Department, was united in marriage this week with Miss Cora D. Nero, of Kansas City, until recently a clerk in the Recorder of Deeds' office.

Editor E. E. Cooper expects to land shortly into a snug berth under the District government. He has been a faithful supporter of McKinley from the first mention of the gallant Ohioan's candidacy, and his valuable services during the campaign entitle him to handsome recognition.

The National Protective League is growing under the energetic agitation of Congressman G. W. Murray and Dr. J. N. Johnson. New organizations are being set up here and elsewhere.

Mr. Daniel Murray, a solid Washingtonian, for many years an assistant Librarian of Currency, has been promoted to the superintendency of the periodical division of the new library.

"Everybody out of town," is the seasonable remark.

Prof. John T. Layton, leader of the Metropolitan A. M. E. choir, the strongest Afro-American choral organization in the country, has won the honor scholarship entitling him to a free course in vocal culture at Martha's Vinyard, Mass., for the 1898 term.

A national association of Afro-American writers is contemplated, the nucleus to be established here. The local literati are enthusiastic over the project. At a forthcoming dinner the matter will take definite form.

Miss Lulu Hamer is making an enviable reputation as an expert musician. Besides being a contralto vocalist of rare sweetness and strength, she is successfully rendering difficult selections, playing two instruments at once, the piano and zither. Her "Cavalleria Rusticana" thus performed has evoked many high compliments.

Strange, isn't it, how differently people look at things. The Colored American, a Republican organ, is an earnest advocate of Civil Service reform, while the Bee, also Republican, is violently opposed to it. Why?

Charles C. Curtis, of Iowa, for years one of the most active Negro Democrats in the country, is said to be out for McKinley and may stump his State for the Republicans.

R. W. THOMPSON.

August 8, 1897.

He Keeps People Well.

Prof. Anderson F, R., 87 Masonic Temple Chicago, leads the ailing to happy health and teaches the facinating charms of Personal Magnetism. Key to power 30 cents. Book on Hypnotism 10 cents.

The Nicholson Hotel, 18½ Indiana Avenue, is the best house in the city. Special rates to the profession. Within two squares of all theatres. Give them a trial when playing Indianapolis.

The accompanying portrait is a fine likeness of Ollie Brown, slack wire artist and manipulator; this season with Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels. Mr. Brown was born in Kansas City, Mo., February 8, 1878, and lived there until eight years of age, when his parents moved to Topeka, Kan. At the age of ten he made his professional debut with P. T. Wright's Nashville Students, and remained with that organization four years; joined W. W. Watkins' (white) Specialty Co., in 1892, and closing with that company in 1894; season of '95-'96 was a leading feature with the Georgia Graduates, closing with that company at DesMoines, Ia., and signing with Richards & Pringle's Georgias, of which he is one of the leading features.

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Lloyd Cooper has joined "Darkest America."

❘ ❘ ❘

Laura Wisdom has signed with the Hyer Comedy Co.

❘ ❘ ❘

Augusta Mines' Colored Comedy Co., are still in Canada, and playing to good business under canvas.

❘ ❘ ❘

Rachel Walker, called the "Creole Nightengale," left for London, Eng., August 1, where she will fill a three months' contract.

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Miss Lillian Garay, the singing and dancing soubrette, is with "Darkest America." She is making a big hit singing "Young America."

❘ ❘ ❘

Ollie Brown, slack-wire artist, with Richards & Pringle's Georgias, will about November 1, put on his electric wire act, which will certainly create a sensation.

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The Criterion Mid-Summer Minstrels under the direction of Major Ben F. Payne, filled a very successful weeks engagement at Klausman's Cave Garden, St. Louis, Mo., last week.

❘ ❘ ❘

George—Titchner & White—James, endmen, and singing and dancing comedians, met with big favor at the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, last week, with Richards & Pringle's Georgias.

❘ ❘ ❘

Harry Brown, lightning sketch artist, late of Salter & Martin's "Uncle Tom" show, was compelled to cancel all engagements, owing to sickness, and has returned to his home, in Indianapolis.

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Paul C. Floyd, vocalist, last season with "South Before the War," is visiting relatives and friends at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Floyd will join Ed. F. Davis' Operatic Minstrels the coming season.

❘ ❘ ❘

The McCarver Bros.,—the "Georgia Cracker-Jacks" will not be seen with "Darkest America," having signed for the season with Richards & Pringle's Georgias. They made one of the biggest hits of the season with their songs and sayings, at the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, last week.

❘ ❘ ❘

James Smith's Colored Burlesque Comedy company are booked to appear at Buffalo, N. Y., week commencing August 23, with the following roster: James Smith, manager; Levine, stage manager; Ed. Price, musical director; Charles Johnson, Bob Braxton, Fred Jones, Chas. Terry, Will Harper, Chas. Mills, Sadie Beaumont, Riglet Davenport, Annie Stewart, Mattie Adams, Emma Jackson, Cora Jackson, Lulu Frank, Isabelle Williams, Pearline Dunn and Pearl Douglass.

❘ ❘ ❘

McAdoo's Minstrels and Vaudeville company re-organized recently in this country, are meeting with much success in South Africa. The Owl, a periodical published at Cape Town, South Africa, in its issue of July 10, said: "The great event of the past week in both the melody and mummery line, was the first appearance at the Good Hope Hall, on Saturday night, of McAdoo's Original Colored American Minstrel and Vaudeville company. The music, both instrumental and vocal, supplied by these clever artists was of a first-class order of merit, whilst their "mummery" consisted of quaint plantation songs leavened by the usual amount of funniosity from the end-men. In addition to these 'parts' an excellent variety show was given, which included some marvelously clever juggling and some high kicking, the like of which has not been seen in Cape Town before. 'The Grand Cake Walk, or the Negro Minuet,' proved a most interesting novelty. This performance consisted of the company promenading in couples, the audience awarding the "cake" to the most graceful couple. On Monday evening H. E. the Governor and suite attended the McAdoo performance. The genial proprietor of this show has had great experience an entrepreneur, and this is shown to the full in the 'drawing' excellence of his newest importations to South Africa. A great success through this country for the McAdoo company may safely be predicted."

CLAIRVOYANT.

296 East South Street, Indianapolis. Free! Free! Her Patrons are no Longer Skeptics. Free! Free!

Call on Mrs. T. Griswold, a Free Test will be given to each person who comes prepared to have a reading. 50c and $1; reduced rates given for a short time only. Mrs. T. Griswold, the most wonderful clairvoyant and business medium of the present age, has located permanently at 296 East South street Indianapolis, Ind., where she will be glad to see all those who wish to consult her. Her wonderful gift of foresight has brought many fortune and fame who had long been struggling against adversity. Her predictions are always correct. Testimonials from persons of high rank who owe their affluence and power to that mysterious force which she possesses in such a remarkable degree proves the same. Your fondest desires; your every aspiration and hope may be realized if you will but consult this great medium. In business, speculation, love, courtship and marriage and all affairs of the heart her counsel is invaluable. She has no equal. The madam will tell you at first glance the nature of your troubles and warn you of danger threatened. Lost friends or property may be restored. Families may be made happy where domestic felicity has been unknown. Lovers estranged for many years may be brought together and a happy termination result. Whatever your troubles, the burden may be removed if you will but consult her. All business strictly confidential. Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Residence and office, 296 E. South street, Indianapolis, Ind., only half square from Virginia-avenue car line. No sign letters with stamps answered.

TAFTS' Dental Parlors.

25 W. WASHINGTON ST.

$5.00 Good Set of Teeth.
$8.00 Best Set of Teeth.

☞Teeth Extracted without Pain.

DR. W. E. HUTCHASON, Manager

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Freeman and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE LEXINGTON COLORED FAIR

—WILL BE HELD AT—

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

September 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1897.

Greater attractions than ever will be offered this year. Reduced rates on all railroads.

HENRY LEE, President.

A. L. HARDIN, Secretary.

RECALLED BY TELEGRAPHER

Attraction of a Scene In a Play Suggests a Story.

When "Secret Service" was first produced in New York, the audiences for the first week or two included a large number of telegraph operators, attracted by the vivid description given of the scene in which Gillette sends the message and is shot through the hand. Interest in this part of the play waned slightly, so far as the knights of the key were concerned, when it was found that the telegraphing, while it sounded very real to the uninitiated, was nothing but a succession of meaningless clicks.

Why it was expected that there should be real telegraphing any more than there should be real killing on the stage was explained by an old operator recently. "There lingers in the mind of all the older men in the business," said he, "the memory of the telegraphing scene in Oliver Dond Byron's play, 'Across the Continent,' in which a genuine operator was substituted for the actor long enough to tick out a welcome to any member of the profession who might be in the audience. It was at Mrs. John Drew's old Arch Street theater in Philadelphia, about 15 years ago. Every night the man on the stage would spell out: 'Good evening, boys! If you are all feeling well, rap out an answer on the iron support of the seat in front of you. All together, now—one, two, three. Go!'

"The rest of the audience were bewildered by the ticking all over the house, and it was great fun for the boys and a shrewd move on the part of the management, for it attracted telegraphers in great force. They enjoyed the puzzled expression of the people, who couldn't understand the unanimity of the answer from the gallery, orchestra and lobby. Of course the talk between the stage and the house was not confined to this salutation. It was on all sorts of topics, usually in the form of an interrogation, with a request for a simultaneous answer. The story has been told to the younger men, and whenever a play is produced in which a telegraph key figures they like to see if the experience will be repeated."—New York Mail and Exppress.

BARONIAL PARKS.

The Extent of Some Which Surround the Houses of English Noblemen.

An article in The Cornhill Magazine on the cost of maintaining country houses contains some extremely interesting particulars about the size of noblemen's parks. One hardly likes, the writer says, to guess the cost of repairs to the loose stone wall around Badminton park, high enough to prevent a deer leaping it and inclosing 986 deer. At Welbeck there are 10½ miles of iron fencing around the three deer parks. Thoresby park is 12 miles around.

Though the deer have been removed or destroyed in no less than 50 parks since 1867 there are 404 deer parks and paddocks in England and Wales alone, and 8 of these are over 2,000 acres. Savernake is 4,000 acres. There are many over 1,000 acres. The area has an additional interest for the owner, because the bigger the park the more gates and lodges and roads it needs, and park roads, except town roads, are the dearest in this country.

In parks like Eridge, with 2,500 acres; Knowsley, 2,000 acres; Blenheim, 2,254 acres; Tatton, 2,000 acres, and others of less size, the mileage of roads, unless their numbers were kept down, would rival those of a moderate parish.

The lowest number by which a great house and its garden parks and accessories can be served and kept up is from 50 to 60 men. Of these great houses there are not less than 900 in England, Wales and Scotland. Those of the third magnitude have a minimum staff of 50 men. Those of the second magnitude, some of them very large and splendid houses, almost or quite reaching the first dimensions, employ from 90 to 150 or 175 men. Beyond these are the stars of the first magnitude, real palaces, maintaining from 200 to, in one case—not Chatsworth—more than 600 men in the performance of work, other than industrial or agricultural, in the service of the owner.

An International Engagement.

"Announcement is made," says the Boston Transcript, "of the engagement of Sir John Ainsworth, her majesty's special commissioner in British east Africa, to Miss Ina Scott, formerly of West Philadelphia. Miss Scott is a sister of the late Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who was director and founder of the African Inland mission. She went out to Africa under the auspices of the Philadelphia missionary council a little more than a year ago with her father and mother, her sister, Miss Margaret, being already on the missionary field. Sir John Ainsworth took a deep interest in the work of the mission and aided materially in the foundation of mission stations. He formed a close attachment for the earnest young missionary, the Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who died on the missionary field last winter. Sir John and Lady Ainsworth will probably not remain in British east Africa. They are now at Machaki, but it is expected that Sir John will return to England at the close of his special governmental mission in Africa."

The Lines of the Hand.

They were out driving and had come upon a fine stretch of shady country road.

"Do you believe in palmistry," he asked—"the reading of one's fortune by the lines in one's hand?"

"I believe," she said, "that if I could see the lines in only one of your hands I could foretell that we would have a very pleasant drive."

He immediately caught on and grasped the reins with one hand and the situation with the other.—Comic Cuts.

To Suppress Mob Low.

The National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association, with headquarters in Springfield, O., has elected the following officers: National President, Wm. H. Dixon; National Secretary, Samuel E. Huffman; National Organizer, E. T. Butler. The organization is incorporated under the State laws of Ohio. It is proposed to establish branches of the association throughout the country for the purpose of discouraging mobs and to secure such legislation as will insure the suppression entirely of such practices. The office of the association is located at 503 Lagonda avenue, and for all information concerning the association should be addressed to the secretary at the above number.

SAMUEL E. HUFFMAN,
Springfield, O.

Lost Relative.

Rev. G. A. Thomas (colored) who is a resident of Lake Providence, Lousiana, and who is the husband of Mrs. Nancy Thomas and the pastor of the Center Baptist church, left his home December 22 last enroute to Bryan, Texas, for the purpose of visiting relatives and look after matters pertaining to real estate. He told his wife and members that he would return within six or eight weeks but he has not returned. He wrote home last from Houston, Texas about the middle of April and said in his letter that he was in the act of leaving Houston for Bryan. Any information leading to his where-abouts will be thankfully received. Address, Mrs. Nancy Thomas, Lake Providence, La.

NEW ENTRANCE TO NEW YORK.

Passengers via Pennsylvania Lines Now Have Choice of Three.

All are convenient locations: Courtland street and Desbrosses street, in the down town district and the 23rd street in the up-town district. The latter entrance will be formally opened May 16, when two new and commodious ferryboats, double-deckers, constructed especially for the Pennsylvania Lines and furnished and finished in up-to-date style, will be placed in service between the Jersey City station and Twenty-third street, connecting with all inbound and outbound trains over the Pennsylvania System, the same as the boats running between that station and Cortlandt street and Desbrosses street, which will also be continued in daily service.

The Pennsylvania Lines' three entrances into New York enables passengers to quickly reach the business portion in the lower end of the city, as well as the hotels and business blocks in the very heart of the great metropolis. The ride across the river is a delightful and refreshing termination to an enjoyable trip All through trains from the west, over the Pennsylvania Lines, land passengers in New York between 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. treating them to a grand view of the city's water front; its extensive docks where at almost any time may be seen ships of many nations. The wonderful panorama gives visitors a slight idea of the magnitude of New York. The new Twenty-third street ferry line is particularly noteworthy in this respect.

Palace Sleeping Cars

From Lake Michigan to the Potomac, a new line of Pullman Sleepers between, Chicago, Washington D. C. & Baltimore, via the "Queen City." Commencing January 24th., the C. H. & D. Ry. and Monon Route, in connection with the B. & C & B. & O. S. W. Railways, will operate a line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows: Leave Chicago, 2:45, a. m; Indianapolis, 7:55; a. m. Cinn, 12:05 noon. Arrive Washington, D. C., 6:47; a. m; Baltimore, 7:55 a m. Returuing the sleeper will leave Baltimore 11:00 a. m; Washington, D. C, 12:00 noon. Cincinnati, 3:30 a. m; Indianapolis, 7:00 a. m. Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon. The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

D. G EDWARDS,
Passenger Traffic Manager C. H. & D. Ry Co.

A Noble Work.

From the Omaha Christian Advocate.

There is no one in Omaha or vicinity who has not heard of Mr. N. J. Smith, founder of Rescue Home. He has for a number of years, devoted a large share of his time to the work of rescuing the fallen, furnishing aid to those in distress and helping in every way possible those in trouble. He has been in poor health for several years, but all will be pleased to learn that his health is now much better and he is able to take active charge of the mission work, to which he now devotes his entire time.

On January 1st, 1897, he writes as follows: "I have been troubled for several years with a bad cough, I had lung chills and slight hemorrhage of the lungs and was threatened with consumption. My mother and two sisters have died with consumption, I expected the same fate; but I tried Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, prepared by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., and two 25c boxes have entirely cured me of my cough and soreness of my lungs. That tired, sleepy and drowsy feeling is all gone and my appetite is now good. I feel well and full of life. I can work night and day and do not feel tired, Praise the Lord for the help it has given me. I write this hoping if any read it who are similarly afflicted and have been unable to get help from any other sources that they will try this excellent remedy, which I believe to be the best cough medicine of which I have any knowledge."

N. J. SMITH.
2540 S. Tenth St., Omaha, Neb.

Lost Relative.

George Thompson, colored, who was married to Mary Kane or Cain, or his heirs, if he is dead, has an estate awaiting him. His mother-in-law, who resides in Philadelphia, writes that the last she heard of him he was in Louisiana. Address J. S. Rakerd, Annie Thomas' estate Lewistown, Pa.

Seashore Excursion.

On July 29, and August 19, agents of the C H. & D. Ry., will sell tickets from Indianapolis to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle and Ocean City at $13 for the round trip. Tickets good to return twelve days. Two trains daily via C. H. & D., and B. & O. Route with through sleeping cars, buffet dining cars, via Washington and Baltimore, connecting with parlor car trains for the Sea Shore, Philadelphia and New York. This is the most picturesque and historic route crossing the Allegheny Mountains. For full information call on or address Geo. W. Hayler, D. P. A., C. H. & D. Ry., or W. J. Nichols, T. P. A., C. H. & D. Ry. No. 2 West Washington street, Indianapolis.

EXCURSIONS TO NASHVILLE.

Low Rtes for Tennessee Centennial.

The Tennessee Centennial and International, Exposition will be in progress at Nashville. Tenn., from May until October inclusive Special low rate round trip tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines for this event. Full particulars concerning fare, dates of sale, time of trains, etc., may be obtained upon application to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket agent or by addressing Geo. E. Rockwell, District assenger agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

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3 DAILY TRAINS
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7:00 A. M.	3:35 P. M.	12:55 Nignt

ARRIVE CHICAGO

12:00 Noon.	8:20 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

Lv. Chicago	2:45 a. m.	11:50 a. m.	8:58 p. m.
Arr. Indianapolis	7:45 a. m.	4:37 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

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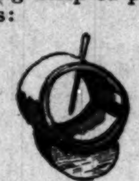
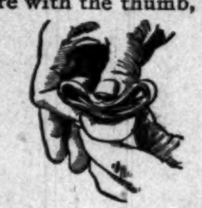
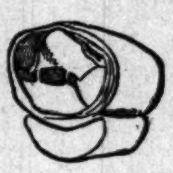
Punctures in the well known Morgan & Wright tire are mended about as easily as a man would close a hole in his finger with a bit of court plaster. Inside of the inner tube of the tire lies a long strip of patching rubber, like this:



By injecting M. & W. quick-repair cement through the puncture into this inner tube, and then pressing down on the tire with the thumb, like this,

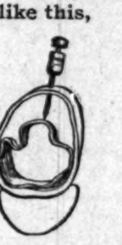


the repair strip inside is picked up by the cement, thus closing the puncture, like this:



Very simple, but—now every rider should remember these two "buts," or he will fail:

Before injecting cement, pump up the tire. If you don't, the inner tube will be flabby, like this,



and the cement will not get inside of it, where the repair strip lies.

When you have a puncture, get right off. Riding a tire flat, when it has a tack or nail in it, may damage it considerably.

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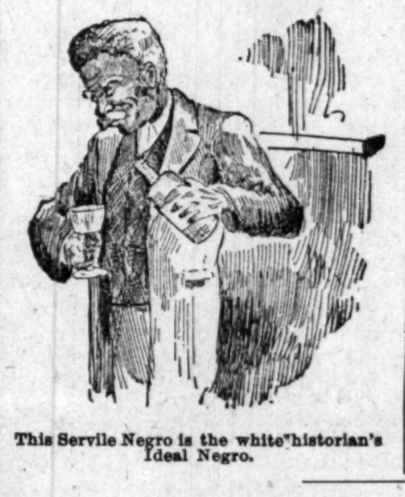

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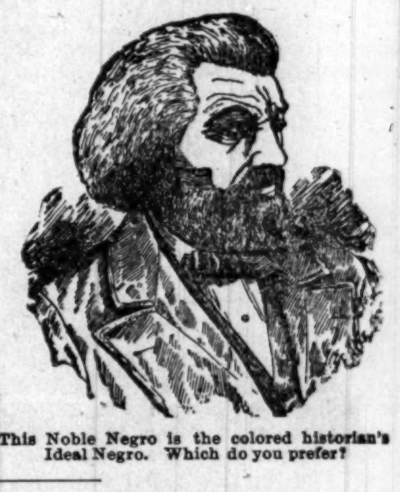

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FOUND ON A MOSQUITO, IT SAVED HARDIN'S LIFE.

Neither Knife Nor Branding Iron Was Used on That Ranch, as the Owner Was a Pretty Fair Shot and Always Kept In Practice.

"Them was pretty good shots," said the old sheep raiser when the boys had finished telling about some glass ball shooting they had done at the gun club tournament, "but folks nowadays don't do no shootin like they did a few years ago. There was Dan Hardin now, who run a sheep ranch in west Texas in 1881; he could shoot."

"Pretty good shot, was he?" asked the boys, to draw the old man out.

"Well, he was a good, fair shot for them times and locality. A Colt's 45 was Dan's favorite. He run about 6,000 sheep and a good many cattle and horses. The ranchers all marked the ears of their stock, each man in a different way, to distinguish their property. Dan's mark was a hole in the left ear and an underbit in the right, and he never allowed a knife to be used on his ranch. He marked every animal himself with his six shooter, and he never made a mistake. It was a sight to see him gallopin across the prairie on his mustang after a bunch of lambs or a round up of spring calves, a-placin his marks with his 45 and never varyin a sixteenth of an inch from where they belonged. Dan marked more mavericks than anybody else in the country put together.

"From practicin so much Dan got to be a first rate shot. He used to ride along in his pasture and put his mark on the coyotes and jack rabbits just to keep his hand in. It got so that nine times out of ten when a man killed a deer with his winchester he would find a hole in its left and an underbit in its right ear, and he'd always send Dan over a quarter of venison when he got it home. I seen Dan win a bet of $50 one day from a tenderfoot. We was ridin along the road and we seen the ground a-humpin up where a mole was shovin along out of sight under the earth. Dan made his proposition, the tenderfoot took him up, and Dan's old 45 went off a couple of times. We dug the mole up, and there was the marks in his ears right where they belonged. After awhile I don't think there was a living thing on Dan's ranch except his wife's that didn't have his mark in its ears.

"This habit of Dan's got him out of a pretty bad scrape one time. Along about 1882, when free range commenced gettin scarce, the fence cutters got to cuttin the wire fences around the pastures and give the sheep men lots of trouble. Dan's had been cut half a dozen times, and he was mad. One day he rode out without his gun and saw a low down rustler named Tompkins slicin his wires like fiddlestrings with a pair of nippers. Tompkins got on his horse and let out, and Dan rode back to his ranch and got his gun. He struck out on Tompkins' trail and overhauled him about sundown in the little town that was the county seat. Dan shot him quietly and was about to get a cup of coffee and start back home when he was surprised by the sheriff's arrestin him. You see, that was about the time the law and order gang got to raisin Cain in the west and tryin to set down on promiscuous shootin and personal liberty. They scared up a judge and a jury somewere and held a kind of court right away to try Dan. Tompkins had a lot of friends in town, among the hoss thieves and free grassers, and they come in by the dozen and swore that Tompkins hadn't been out of town for a week, and that Dan's story about his cuttin the fence didn't go. Dan had no witnesses, and it began to look kind of funny for him. They had Tompkins laid out on a table in the courtroom.

"Directly Dan went over and looked pretty sharp at Tompkins, and then he asked one of the deputies to go out to a little jewelry store across the street and bring a magnifying glass. The deputy went and got it, and Dan handed it to the judge and asked him to step down and look at something a minute. There was a mosquito with his bill fast in Tompkins' ear, and Dan asked the judge to take a good look at it with the glass. The judge did so, and blest if that mosquito didn't have a hole in its left and an underbit in its right ear, as shore as I'm sitting here. Everybody knew Dan's mark, and the court was convinced that Tompkins must have been prowlin round his ranch. It was what you would call good circumstantial evidence, and ten minutes afterward Dan was on his way home."

There was a little silence among the boys, and then the one who had broken 45 glass balls out of a possible 50 suggested that some lemonade be handed around at his expense. — Washington Star.

DOGS IN WAR.

How the St. Bernard Ministers to the Wounded Russian Soldier.

In the present day the British army seems the only one in which dogs are not trained either as spies, messengers or to help the wounded. The Germans, French, Austrians, Russians and Italians have all found them to be worth the trouble. The Germans have devoted themselves chiefly to the training of dogs for carrying messages to and from outposts and pickets and the main bodies of troops. For this purpose they find pointers are the best, but Scotch sheep dogs and short haired sporting dogs are much liked, as are also the clever little Pomeranians, which learn very quickly and are very strong and swift. In the German army the best trainers are the men of the Jager regiments, and a special officer and a special body of men are told off to look after the dogs. They are taught to march without frisking about, to avoid barking, but, with their wonderfully quick ear to warn if strangers are near, by pointing or by a low growl. They are trained to carry messages up to 2½ miles by known roads, and beyond that distance to find their own way across country. To men in the same uniform they are taught to be obedient.

In the Russian army a kind of big St. Bernard mastiff is used; also wolf and sheep dogs. These, equipped with a flask containing brandy or soup and a packet of bandages hung round their necks, are taught to find out the wounded lying among bushes or uneven ground and to offer them restoratives, standing meanwhile with their forefeet planted and barking to attract attention. They are even harnessed to little handcarts, such as we see them use in Belgian and German towns, and can drag two wounded men. The French, in their wars in Tunis and Algiers, have used dogs; also the Russians in their last Turkish war. In Austria they have been employed to discover ambuscades. The Dutch in Acheen found them most useful in preventing solitary sentries in thick jungle outposts being surprised by stealthy natives. The Italian sentries in the Alps are always accompanied by dogs.—United Service Magazine.

FIREFLY FLASHES.

The Method by Which the Insect Emits Its Beautiful Light,

"By what process do fireflies produce the beautiful flashes of light?" That is a question frequently asked, and as entomological books fail to give a satisfactory reply the following explanation may be interesting:

I have made a special study of the light, and carefully examined the mechanism of the illuminating segments in both male and female specimens. The light emitted, when tested by the spectroscope, gives a brilliant spectrum, which is continuous through all the colors from the red to the violet rays. The illuminating organs consist of distinct spherical cells, each one of which is about 1.2000 of an inch in diameter, and the beetle has power to illuminate one or many of these cells at will, producing light of corresponding intensity. The cells contain a fluid saturated with phosphorus, and the covering of the cell is so thin that atmosphere coming in contact with it may affect the contents.

It has been suggested that the beetle produces the flashes of light or renders the phosphorus suddenly luminous by electricity—by the injection of warm fluids—or by friction. But it is certain that the flash of light is made in another way. We may clearly trace a connection between the spiracles and trachea (spiral air tubes) of the beetle and each of the illuminating cells, and find that the little creature renders the phosphorus contained in the cells luminous by forcing air upon them. The cells when thus excited emit light from their surface.

We may imitate the act of the beetle by dissecting one and placing the illuminating organ under a microscope, covered by a thin glass cover. When the cover is lifted so as to admit a little air, the cells become luminous.

We may add that the name "firefly" is a misnomer, as the "lightning bug" is a true beetle, belonging in the natural order caleoptera, and in the family lampyridæ.—D. K. Winder in Detroit Free Press.

A Millionaire's Extravagance.

An example of extravagance by a well known millionaire who built himself a castle in one of the English midland counties is reported by The English Illustrated Magazine. The water of the place was pure and sufficient, but a case of scarlet fever occurring in the village at a little distance from his residence he took a dislike to the local water supply and at a cost of over $400,000 provided himself with a fresh supply from a distance of 18 miles. Without children or wife and a great traveler, he does not inhabit his own country place for more than three months in the year. Although he drinks no wine, his water is an expensive beverage. Allowing only 3 per cent on the money, with 1 per cent sinking fund, his water costs him $250 for every day he visits his castle. This supply, it should be added, is limited to the one house. There is really no reason why it should be shared with others, for the local supply is ample and of good quality.

The Business Man In Politics.

Watts—The business man in politics is a deal of a fake. What can a business man know about politics?

Potts—At least you must admit that a good business man would not sell a $1,000,000 franchise for a paltry little $2,000 or so.—Indianapolis Journal.

The biggest price ever paid for a horse in America was $125,000, given by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston for Leland Stanford's Arion, a trotter.

The enterprising highwayman relieves many a man the doctors cannot touch.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Antwerp's Bells.

From the cathedral tower at Antwerp 80 bells have, for over 200 years, rung out music for the benefit of the people living on the green fields which border the Scheldt. Once a year, in the month of February, the authorities select the music, and the organ plays every hour from the old masters of Christian song.

A Professional Bird Catcher.

Berlin pays a salary to a professional bird catcher, who keeps scientific and educational institutions supplied with birds, birds' nests and eggs, and he is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

The train of the dress worn by Catherine de' Medici on her marriage in 1533 with Henri, second son of Francis I, king of France, measured no less than 48 yards in length and was carried by ten pairs of pages.

In Italy there are more theaters in proportion to the population than in any other country.

To Toledo & Detroit.

The train service of the C. H. & D. Ry., to Toledo and Detroit is wonderful. The speed and frequency of the through trains and the modern finish and elegance of the cars, are evidences of a very high class and liberal management. The vestibuled trains of this line make the run between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes in 5 hours and 40 minutes. This is a progressive age, and the C.H. & D. Ry. are fully abreast of the times. The equipment on this modern highway is the new observation vestibuled trains, in which the vestibules extend to the entire width of the cars. With this arrangement, the train is continuous from end to end, and the running is as smooth as it is possible to accomplish. Five trains daily make heir way between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes.

Nashville Exposition

via Chickamauga. Buy your tickets to Nashville via Cincinnati and the Queen and Crescent Route to Chattanooga. Visit that historic City and the great battlefields of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; spend a day at the Chickamauga National Military Park; then, refreshed and ready for new conquests, continue the journey. Low rates to the great Exposition in effect via this pleasant route.

The Queen & Crescent train service is perfect, the schedules fast ones, the scenery unsurpassed anywhere.

If you want the journey to be a pleasant one see that your tickets read via Cincinnati and the Queen & Crescent. W. C. Rinearson, Gen. Passenger Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Low Rates Via Pennsylvania Line.

Special reductions in fare over the Pennsylvania Lines will be granted for numerous events to take place this summer in various parts of the United States, in addition to local excursions. Some of the points to which tickets will be sold and dates of sale are as follows:

To Nashville, Tenn., daily to October 15th for Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition.

To Winona Assembly Grounds, Eagle Lake, (near Warsaw, Ind.,) May 15th to August 31st, for Annual Assembly and Summer School.

To Indianapolis, August 17th and 18th for Y. P. C. U. Annual Convention,

To Indianapolis, September 8th and 9th for National Encampment Sons of Veterans.

The reduced rates over the Pennsylvania Lines will not be restricted to members of the organization mentioned, but may be taken advantage of by the public generally. Excursion tickets may be obtained at ticket offices on the Pennsylvania System and will also be sold over this route by connecting railways. Any Pennsylvania Line ticket or passenger Agent will furnish desired information concerning rates, time of trains, return limit, and other details, to all applicants, or the same may be obtained by addressing Geo. E. Rockwell, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis. Ind.

31st NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,

G. A. R. Buffalo, N. Y., in August Big Four Route.

The "Big Four Route" is well known to the "Boys in Blue" and is their favorite route to all National Encampments. The very low rate of one cent per mile each way will be in effect on all parts of its system and the superior through train service to Buffalo from Peoria, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus and intermediate points via Cleveland, or via Toledo and Detroit, has placed the "Big Four" in the lead. Full information will be cheerfully given by any agent upon application.

That Presidential Train.

There is a great deal of talk going around to the press about the Presidential train to be presented to President McKinley. The latest design is two separate cars, which when fastened together make one extra large car. This idea is the same as the C. H. & D. Ry.. company's "Michigan Flyer." on which the vestibules extend the full width of the car, and when the car is coupled together make one continuous train. Persons along the C. H. & D. Ry., who have not seen the "Michigan Flyer" will do well to inspect this train, as it is one of he handsomest in the West.

A Modern Way To Stop a Cough As Tried by a Prominent Iowa Minister.

In a recent letter he says: "Many winters have I coughed all winter long. Twice have I been compelled to rest from my ministerial duties, for a period of several years. When I took cold in winter the coughing would be intense. Last fall I took cold about the 15th of October, and was sick with it for about a week and began what I supposed was a winter of coughing. My wife called my attention to Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, and after much persuasion on her part, and a free expression (of a not flattering character) about patent medicines, on my part. I concluded to try the Lung Balm. I felt at once that it touched a place in my malady that nothing else had ever done. I began to improve. I used about 5 boxes and can now preach without coughing. I keep it by me and if I take cold I use it. If I have a bronchial irritation after preaching I take Dr. Kay's Lung Balm. I can cheerfully say that the Lung Balm has been a great help to me. It has no bad effect upon the stomach. Respectfully yours, J. D. De Tar, Pastor M. E. Church, Spring Hill, Iowa, Des Moines Conference." Sold by H. C. Pomeroy opp. post office.

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The service on the Queen & Crescent fast trains South. Through Pullman drawing room sleepers. Standard vestibuled day coaches (lavatories and smoking rooms.) Elegant cafe, parlor and observation cars. Twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida or to New Orleans. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

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MRS. MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated business and test MEDIUM, reveals everything. No imposition. Can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Business, Love and Marriage a specialty. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living friends. Removes all troubles and estrangements, challenges any Medium who can exceed her in her startling revelation of the past, present and future event in one's life. Remember, she will not, for any price, flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without nonsense. She can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc., with description of future companion. She is very accurate in describing missing friends, enemies, etc. Her advice upon sickness, change in business, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce and speculation is valuable and reliable. She reads your destiny—good or bad; she withholds nothing.

MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past. present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet, as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
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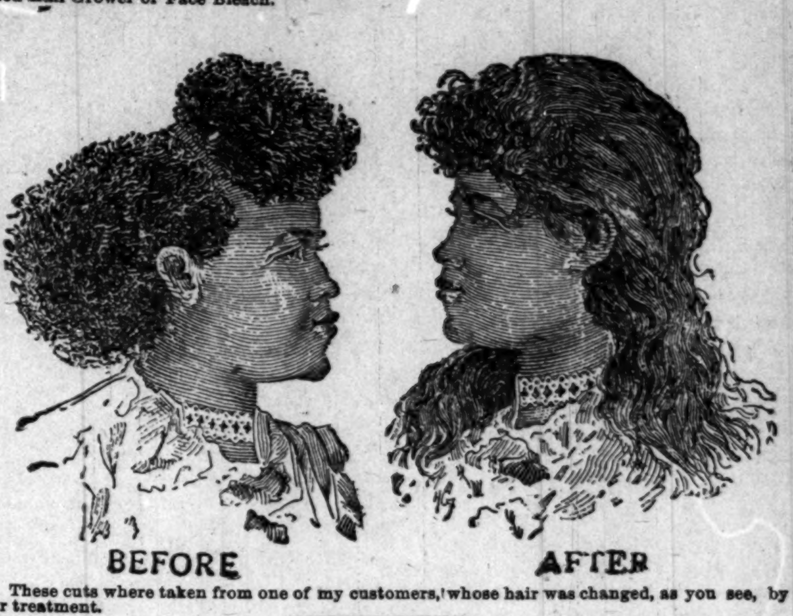

These cuts where taken from one of my customers, whose hair was changed, as you see, by our treatment.

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For 30 days I will give sufficient CHEVELINE for straightening two heads of hair for $5.00, instead of one as formerly.

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it. Send a piece of your hair and 10c and I will return it as a sample of my work.

THE MYSTIC POMADE

which will make the hair soft, straight and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50c per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Scalp Soap 25c.

MEDICATED HAIR GROWER FOR FAMILY USE.

Our Improved Medicated Hair Grower or Scalp Cleaner is an unexcelled article for promoting the growth of the hair, even on the temples, where the hair is oftimes very scant. It also removes the dandruff and impurities from the scalp. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Mystic Scalp Soap 25c.

Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach,

Bleaching the face in eight or ten days, leaving it about two shades lighter. It gives the complexion a soft and youthful tenderness, thus causing the middle-aged to look young. Mystic Face Bleach will remove Liver Spots, Freckles, Etc. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Complexion soap 25c.

Gentlemen who have pimples or tender faces after shaving, should use Mme. Turner's Mystic Toilet Cream. Price 75c.

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SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

LOCAL NOTES.

Read The Freeman.

Willis Russell, of Norwood, is recovering from a recent attack of the rheumatism.

For Rent—Rooms for light housekeeping. 814 West North street (new number.

Frank Johnson, of Elm street, is slowly recovering from an attack of rheumatism.

Rooms for rent—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for lady or gentlemen, at 10 Hiawatha street.

Asbury Whitney, of Prospect street, has recovered from the painful accident of wounding his foot by stepping on a nail.

Flanner and Buchanan, the leading funeral directors, 172 North Illinois street (new number 320) between New York and Vermont. Best service. Fair prices.

Minger Kennedy, of Asbury street, is a young man whose name may well be added to the list of enterprising young men of our city. Mr. Kennedy is one of The Freeman's admirers and staunchest supporters.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Mary Palmer has returned from Chicago.

Miss Hattie Fossett was in the city last week.

Henry Sharpe, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting in the city.

Charles Lanier attended the grand lodge at Mitchell, Ind.

Mrs. Ora King is the guest of her mother, in Charlestown.

Doc Bass, of Bloomington, was in the city a few days this week.

Mrs. Florence Smith returned home last Saturday from the North.

Stanford Moss, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Remus Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Gossin, of St. Louis, are the guests of Mrs. R. P. Brown.

Prof. F. S. Delaney, of Wilberforce University, was in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady, of W. Vermont street, have returned from Knoxville, Tenn.

Messrs. Paul Floyd and Harry Brown are in the city, visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Ella Dyson, of Paris, Ill., was in the city last week, the guest of Mrs. A. L. Murray.

Miss Matilda Martin, of Louisville, is the guest of Mrs. Lottie Waites, of 41 Harlan street.

Miss Lillie Warfield returned home last Sunday, after spending a few days in Greencastle.

Arthur Weathers, of New Albany, has located in the city, and has accepted a position at the Bates.

Geo. Berry, of the L. E. & W. Ry., is spending a few days vacation with his family in Hosbrook street.

W. O. Vance and wife, passed through the city last week, on their way home from Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hurl, of Muncie, and I. E. Jones, of Ft. Wayne, passed through the city this week, enroute to Mitchell, Ind., to attend the grand lodge.

Mrs. Mary J. Jackson, of East 16th street, gave a reception last Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Jones and Miss Rice, of Louisville, Ky.

Rev. and Mrs. Robt. Sample, of Norwood, will leave in a few days on an extended trip to points in northern Ohio.

Miss Nannie L. Green, of Cripple Creek, Col., is the guest of her sister Mrs. Robert Moffett, of 1524 Naomi street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Stewart have returned from Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Stewart still continues in very poor health.

J. L. Todd, mail clerk, on the Cleveland division, Big Four, spent Saturday and Sunday in this city the guest of his many friends.

Miss Lawson, of Shelbyville, Ky., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Bettie Hicks, in Lexington avenue, has returned home.

Mrs. A. C. Richardson gave a luncheon Wednesday at 1 o'clock, for Mrs. Richmond Jones and Miss Fannie Rice, of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Aurelia Rollins, a neice of Geo. L. Knox, who has been visiting in the city, returned to her home in Louisville. Ky., last Monday.

Mrs. Belle Kelly, of Muncie, returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Herman Corbon entertained a few friends, in honor of Mrs. Kelly, Friday evening, August 13.

The social given at the residence of Miss Sarah Dickerson, 390 S. State avenue, was another grand success to this lady's effort in behalf of Olivet Baptist church.

Miss Mary Reed, of Louisville, Ky., has been spending part of the summer days with her brother Wm Reed, and her cousin, Mrs. Jno. G. Turnham, in St. Marie street.

Jessie M. Gregory, of Virginia, formerly employed in the Government Printing office at Washington, D. C., was taken seriously ill in this city Sunday last. He was able to return to New York Thursday.

Mr. W. T. Floyd and Mrs. Aletha Jackson were married Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, in West Vermont street. Rev. D. A. Graham officiated.

Mrs. Estella Floyd-Fisher gave a reception this afternoon from 2 to 4, and 4 to 6 o'clock, in honor of Mrs. Richmond Jones and Miss Fannie Rice, of Louisville, Ky.; and the Misses Morin, of Muncie.

James White, Howard McCarver, Gauze, J. Ed. Green, Ollie Brown and Hi Gilliam members of Richards and Pringle's Georgias, were callers at The Freeman sanctum, during their engagement in this city, last week.

Rev. R. L. Stewart, accompanied by Charlie, one of his redeemed slave boys of the Pessa Tribe of Africa, are in the city. Mr. Stewart will lecture at the different churches in the city for the benefit of the missionary work in West Africa.

Master Elmer and Morris Woods were "at home" Thursday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock, to their many little friends, in honor of the Misses Arnetta and Ella Wharton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner.

They are the Leaders.

Flanner and Buchanan, the leading funeral directors, 172 North Illinois street (new number 320) between New York and Vermont. Best service. Fair prices.

"SWAMP ANGEL" ON THE WING

"A windmill and a woman are always wanting something."

"'Tis beauty that doth oft make woman proud;
'Tis virtue that doth make them most admired;
'Tis modesty that makes them seem divine."

"But grant in public men sometimes are shown,
A woman's seen in private life alone;
Our bolder talents in full life displayed,
Your virtues open fairest in the shade."

It has been said that woman and flowers are two of the sweetest things ever made. With flowers this statement may be true, but with woman the subject stands debatable. Woman is sweet when she is clothed with modesty, virtue and gentleness. She is usually possessed of these three traits until she comes in contact with the outer world. Even then all these redeeming qualities are not lost. She may cling tenaciously to virtue, but in so doing she invariably mars her heretofore gentle, modest manner. She must sacrifice the two to rigidly guard the one.

The cause of this outburst upon lovely woman comes from one of the indignant fair sex domiciled somewhere in a remote southern town, over an extract that appeared in this column July 17, from Up-to-Date, a unique periodical of the day. Why this fair creature should take exceptions to Swamp Angel instead of the publisher of the aforementioned magizine we do not know; however, we must plead guilty to the fact that said article met with our hearty approval.

The article referred to, dwelt upon the deplorableness of woman forcing herself into the business world. This dear creature pertinently asks "What would his 'lordship' Swamp Angel have us do? We are independent and can earn our own living." Aye! There's the rub! It's woman's independence, in part, that is throwing the world in such a chaotic state of excitement and unrest; it is her independence that forces the husband to leave his desk in the office that she may take his place with a reduction in wages; it is her independence that causes the bank-cashier to abscond through a desire to please her whims and foibles; it is her independence and a desire to shine in the fashionable world that forces her to learn trades, thus cutting the already low wages paid to man; she is usurping his place as engineer, blacksmith, surgeon, conductor, carpenter—in fact in every branch of trade woman is gaining ground.

Even into the Klondyke regions her independence has carried her. She has also forced herself into the jungles of Africa. And what for? Simply because man has. It is not her destitute condition that always forces her to leave home to earn a livelihood, nor is she always bereft of an opportunity to have someone to share life's burden with her. Too strong is her desire to be "new."

The new woman, be it said to her discredit, is desirous of leading an idle butterfly life. She looks with abhorence upon domesticity; she bows with seeming reverence to the flattering world, and in return for her tragi-comedy, farcial life, she receives a smile, a bouquet, and then—the curtains closes on a careless, mispent life—a life that might have made others more tolerant, but for her bane—independence.

While your "lordship," does not occupy the highest rank in the celestial hiearchy, yet, we entertain the highest regard for womankind. Her dignity, when she maintains it and her sense of propriety will always find a tender spot in the warm recesses of your "lordship's" tender heart.

Knights of Pythias Notes.

Dr. Joseph H. Ward, C. C., of Marion Lodge, No. 5, has been elected Ex. Physician of Fred Douglass Lodge, No. 7, at Irvington, Ind.

The following officers were elected for Douglass Lodge, No. 7: C. C., B. H. Corley; P. L., Geo. Brock; M. of A. John Whallen; M. of W., Rufus Hammonds; K. of R. and S., Irving Banks; M. of F., — McAdams; M. of Ex., John Billups; M. G., Wm. Hammonds; O. G., Alfred Hundley; V. P., George Armstrong; Examining Physician, Dr. Jos. H. Ward. The officers were installed by D. S. C. of Indiana, L. W. Montgomery.

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN NOTES.

This church is doing a grand work under the guidance of their able and genial pastor, Rev. Wm. O. White.

The congregation is increasing every Sunday. There is a general awakening up with the members and friends.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m., and at 8 p. m.

The public is solicited to attend Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. There was a large attendance last Sunday, with quite a number of new pupils. Prof. Easley leads the music with his violin.

George Hill is very sick.

There will be a grand literary and musical social at the church Thursday evening August 26, some of the best talent in the city will appear; the public is invited to come hear some good music and have a good time, no charges at the door.

The Rev. Wm. O. White organized a musical school last Monday night, with about twenty pupils; it will meet every Monday night. Anyone desiring to learn music are invited, no charges it is free.

ALLEN CHAPEL NOTES.

Rev. Murray is in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Susie Wilson is improving slowly.

The auxilliary met last Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Jerry Thomas.

Rev. J. H. Young preached a very instructive sermon last Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. W. Smith, Miss Fannie Hardrick and little Margaret Smith are on the sick list.

Rev. M. V. Saunders, of Knightstown, preached an excellent sermon last Sunday evening.

Mrs. F. M. Thurman, the great temperance lecturer, of Jackson, Mich., will speak Sunday morning August 29. You can't afford to miss the opportunity of hearing her.

BETHEL A. M. E. NOTES.

Last Sunday the services were of unusual interest and the attendance was fine. In the morning the pastor began a sermon on the "Tree of Life," which will be concluded to-morrow morning. In the evening at 8 p. m. nineteen probationers who had been recommended by their leaders for full fellowship in the church, marched up into the auditorium singing "We're Marching to Zion." The procession was led by the pastor and class leaders and much enthusiasm was manifest. The pastor preached a practical sermon on "The Church," afterwhich the young class were confirmed as members of Bethel A. M. E. church, in a most impressive manner. To-morrow evening the pastor will preach on the life of the late Bishop Embry.

$1—Fishermans' Cheap Excursion—$1.

To Cedar Lake, Sunday, August, 29th. via Monon Route. Special train leaves Union Station at 6 a. m. arriving Cedar Lake 10:30 a. m. Leave returning 6:30 p. m. The Monon Route has made extensive improvements at this point A new pier, new boats, new boat houses, dancing pavillion and refreshment stands. Ample accommodations for everybody and no one should miss this opportunity of spending a pleasant Sunday at this beautiful Lake. For full particulars call at Massachusetts Avenue depot, Union Station, or 2 W. Washington St. corner Meridian. Geo. W. Hayler, D. P. A.

EXCURSION TO MICHIGAN.

Low Rates to Petoskey and Mackinac Island via Pennsylvania Lines.

Tuesday August 24, a special excursion to Petoskey and Mackinac Island will be run over Pennsylvania Lines via Richmond and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. The round trip rate will be $6.00 to Petoskey and $7.00 to Mackinac Island, for train leaving Indianapolis at 5 p. m. Excursionists will reach Petoskey 9:35, Mackinac Island 11:35 next morning. The train will be composed of Sleeping Cars and Coaches running solid to Mackinaw City. Tickets will be good returning until September 3, inclusive. For details apply to or address: W. W. Richardson, D. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

G. A. R. AT BUFFALO.

Low Rates to National Encampment via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Buffalo for the G. A. R. National Encampment will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Aug. 21st, 22d and 23d. Return limit will include Aug. 31st, with privilege of extending the limit to Sept. 20th, inclusive For rates, time of trains and other details apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent or address W. W. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis Ind.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Nov. 1st—Big Four Route.

The great southern exposition has created great interest throughout the country and applications are being made as to the best route to reach this great southern city. The "Big Four" has the best line from the East with through train service to Cincinnati from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland and Columbus; from Detroit, Toledo and Sandusky to Cincinnati; and from Chicago and Benton Harbor to Cincinnati and Louisville. Direct connections are made with Q. & C. Route and the L & N. Ry. Full information will be che[illegible] given upon application.

Social Happenings.

Muncie, Ind., Special.

Rev. White will preach his farewell sermon August 22. The public installation held last Thursday by the Sir Knights was well attended. Mrs. Charles Clark, of Hoyt avenue, is very ill with typhoid fever. Felix Harreld, of Kilgore avenue, left Monday for Mitchell, Ind., to attend the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., which convened there Tuesday. Mrs. J. Morin has returned from an extended visit to friends in Ohio. Mrs. Fosset, of Franklin, Ind., spent a few days in our city last week, the guest of her son, Thomas Fosset. Mrs. Taylor Pierson and daughter, Miss Nettle, returned Saturday from a visit to friends in Richmond. Mrs. James Thomas, of East Jackson street, who has been very sick, is reported much improved. Mrs. Fletcher, of South Madison street, entertained Rev. Green and wife and Mrs. Strawthers at tea Thursday evening. All enjoyed a pleasant evening. Mr. Schooler, of Chicago, was in our city last week, the guest of the Jubilee Singers. The Slayton Jubilee Singers were highly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robbins, of 702 E. Jackson street, Tuesday evening. Music, cards and dancing were enjoyed. The military solo rendered by Mr. Devison was a great treat. Mrs. Ridgeway sang "Louisiana Lou" to the delight of all the guests. Refreshments were served and the guests departed after listening to a most beautiful good-night song by the Jubilee Singers. A birthday party was given in honor of Sidney Gilwater's 19th birthday at his home, 903 S. Hackley street, Monday night.

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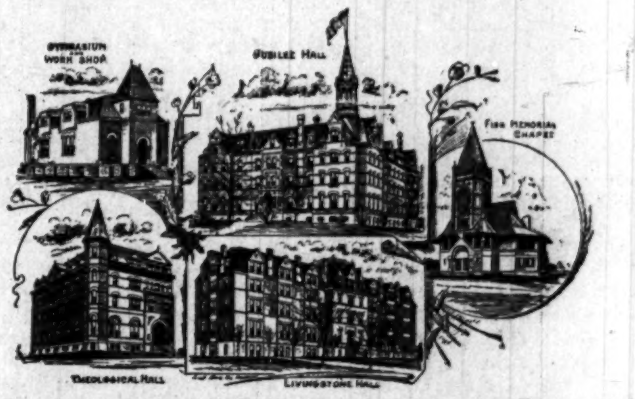

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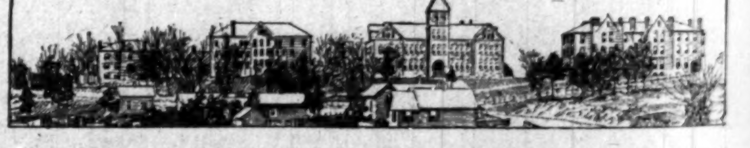

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